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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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September 15, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 81
Humidity " 89 " 70

September 15, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 84
Humidity " 86 " 70

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.79.

7751 日九廿月

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1917.

大拜禮 號五十月九英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BATTLE ON ITALIAN FRONT.

A Titanic Struggle for Supremacy.

London, September 14.

Correspondents at the Italian front say that the battle of Monte San Gabriele, which has been raging for the past fortnight, reached the extremity of fury during the past few days, when the Austrians made desperate efforts to shake the hold of the Italians, who maintained their positions and inflicted enormous losses. Trenches were frequently taken and re-taken, but the greatest slaughter took place at the bare rocky head of the mountain where the combatants could only obtain water by it being carried up on the backs of men. After the fall of Monte Santo the Italians attacked the slopes of Monte San Gabriele against the Austrians, who were lodged in fortified caverns. The record of the fortnight is:—Two caverns captured on August 25, and the northern ledge captured on August 28. Then several days of machine-gun fighting among the rocks, with the Italians steadily advancing. Finally, on September 4, the Italians made a great attack at dawn, throwing jets of flame forty yards long, to which the Austrians replied with bombs. Gradually the line of explosions retired before the line of flame till the Italians gained a footing at the summit and drove back the Austrians to the north-eastern slopes. Here the battle is now wavering in fierce attacks and counter-attacks. The Austrian resistance is concentrated in the mountains of San Saverio and San Daniele. "Confound the Saints" is the cry of the Italian soldiers, and it is addressed to the three mountains which impede their progress, the northern most of which is San Gabriele, whose slopes are covered with corpses and echoing with the groans of the wounded.

COUNT LUXBURG.

Afraid to Show Up in Argentine Capital.

London, September 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says that Count Luxburg, on returning from the interior, fearing hostilities in the capital, left the train at a station fifteen miles distant and sought the protection of the authorities. It is reported that he has been given twenty-four hours to leave the country, and that he goes to Chile.

Afraid to Leave the Train.

London, September 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says that the Chief of Police and the Secretary of the German Legation awaited the arrival of Count Luxburg at the station previously mentioned. As Count Luxburg was afraid to leave the train, the Secretary, and then the Chief of Police, climbed aboard and assisted the trembling Minister to the automobile amid the booing of the crowd. They drove him to his residence in the capital. It is now stated that he is going to Paraguay.

Uruguay and Germany.

London, September 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Montevideo says that a Presidential organ urges a rupture between Uruguay and Germany in sympathy with Argentina, saying that Count Luxburg's conduct affects all America.

Argentine Naval Attacks Recalled.

London, September 14.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Vossische Zeitung* states that the Argentine Naval Attaché, Captain Arturo Celery, has been telegraphically recalled.

ANOTHER NAVAL AIR RAID.

London, September 14.

The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft on Wednesday night bombed Ghent and Thourout aerodromes. All the machines returned safely.

A FRENCH INNER WAR CABINET.

London, September 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that M. Painleve has formed an inner War Cabinet on the British model, consisting of himself and the Foreign, Marine and Munitions Ministers, and four Secretaries of State without portfolio. The Ministry is a strong combination of Radicals and Moderates. M. Painleve is an ex-Professor of Mathematics and has a great reputation for character and intellect.

PACIFIC FREIGHT RATES.

London, September 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the possibilities of a general reduction of freight rates across the Pacific were discussed at a conference between Count Lobb and Mr. Harley, Chairman of the Shipping Board.

MORE GERMAN DEVILRY.

London, September 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that the Norwegian authorities have ascertained that German agents are attempting to place on Allied and neutral ships explosives containing disease bacilli. The incendiary apparatus is in the guise of tinned meats and vegetables.

NEARLY A MILLION PENSIONERS.

London, September 14.

Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Pensions, speaking in London, said there are nearly a million pensioners on the Pension Ministry's books. The numbers are increasing by hundreds weekly. He is asking the Treasury for money to establish a national experimental laboratory to secure the best artificial limbs.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, September 14.

A French communique states:—After a violent bombardment, the Germans at dawn attacked Cosmes Plateau. The enemy was driven back into his own lines, with heavy losses, after a hand-to-hand fight.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

Britain More Than Holding Her Own.

London, September 14.

A high British naval authority, in a statement to a Reuter's representative, regards submarinism in an optimistic light. He says:—We are more than holding our own. Time is on our side and ultimate success is assured. There is no evidence, despite loud talk by Germany, of new U-boat tactics. Good results were obtained last quarter in the destruction of German submarines. The German High Command has fixed early October as the latest and the third definite date for compelling the surrender of Britain. How Submarines are Destroyed.

London, September 14.

The following incidents, taken from Admiralty records, are illuminating as showing the growing success of the offensive measures being taken against submarines. The first story is that one of our naval auxiliary forces was struck by a torpedo in the engine room, the water flooding several compartments. Then the periscopes and the conning tower appeared. We fired, hitting both periscopes. Many other hits were observed. Several men came out of the hatch abait of the conning tower. The submarine wallowed along, her stern almost submerged, with oil squirting out of her sides. The crew waved their surrender. We ceased to fire, whereupon the submarine started off at a fair rate of speed. We fired again and the enemy vessel, falling on her side, slowly disappeared end up. Two survivors were picked up. We reached the harbour. The second story is:—We sighted a submarine ten thousand yards away. The enemy came near and suddenly submerged. Shortly afterwards, a periscope appeared close to our starboard bow for a few seconds and then again disappeared. We ported the helm, circled round and dropped two explosive charges, causing two explosions, the latter shaking us from stem to stern. The water became blackened over a large area and a considerable quantity of thick oil and flotsam came to the surface. The third story shows that one of our submarines saw an enemy submarine two miles to the starboard. We dived and the enemy altered his course. We lost him, but his apparent objective being conjectured, we steered on the chance of cutting him off. Then we picked him up on our port bow, steering as we came in. We fired a torpedo a few seconds later. The enemy was seen with his stern out of the water surrounded by smoke. The conning tower was half submerged, and a minute afterwards disappeared. The fourth incident is that a stock exchange, seeing a submarine manoeuvring to fire a torpedo at a merchantman, descended to the spot. The submarine submerged. The merchantman dropped three bombs, and five minutes later a large upheaval like a huge bubble rising above sea level was noticed where the bombs had been dropped. There was no further sign of the submarine. The fifth story relates how a patrol vessel noticed considerable foam travelling parallel with her. She crossed the foam wake and dropped bombs on the most likely spot. Then another two more patrol craft arrived and also dropped bombs. A thick brown oil rose to the surface for twelve hours afterwards. The sixth story is as follows:—One of our navy forces, hearing gunfire, steered into position, sighted the submarine, fired at and hit her. A large explosion resulted and nothing more was seen of the enemy. The seventh story shows that two submarines attacked a defensively armed vessel which fired a torpedo at close range but missed. The ship then sank one submarine and the other attacked but was damaged and driven off. The eighth story is to the effect that another defensively armed vessel encountered, and the ship fired, hitting the submarine twice, causing her to disappear vertically. The sea appeared to boil for a considerable time.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLT.

Another General Arrested.

London, September 14.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, General Kaledine and his Cosack have been arrested at Kost-on-Don. The Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, M. Nekrasoff, says that movement will be quickly crushed, as General Kaledine has no following.

General Krimoff Commits Suicide.

London, September 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that General Krimoff, the Commander of the troops supporting General Korniloff, arrived in the capital, and after ordering the troops to lay down their arms and submit to the Government, he was received by M. Kerensky. He immediately returned home and committed suicide with a revolver.

AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

The War Loan Bill Passed.

London, September 14.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne, the War Loan Bill has passed both Houses and the Senate.

Australian Troops' Holiday.

London, September 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that Mr. Pearce has announced that the AEsic holiday statement is unauthorised. In response to Mr. Pearce's enquiry, the Director General of Recruiting stated that he only said he hoped that arrangements would be made for sending the men back.

Encouraging Export Trade.

London, September 14.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne, the Federal Session will probably close at the end of next week and meet again in November. With the object of developing the Australian export trade, the Commonwealth has decided to appoint trade representatives in the United States and other countries.

INTERESTING MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.

London, September 14.

The *Morning Post* states that Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, Unionist M. P. for Hereford, and Secretary of the Tariff Commission, has accepted the post of Under Secretary for the Colonies.

SCARCITY OF WHEAT IN AMERICA.

London, September 14.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that flour mills in Minneapolis are closing owing to the scarcity of wheat, which is unprecedented for a middle harvest.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES ON RIGA FRONT.

London, Sept. 14.

A Russian wireless official report dated Thursday states: In the direction of Riga advanced detachments fighting their way forward have occupied the village of Kulis in the coast region. We have also captured Pelne, southward of Pskov road and taken prisoners and booty. We have advanced on Rontzon and southward.

INCIDENTS OF THE KORNILOFF REVOLT.

Petrograd, Sept. 14.

The organ of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council states that General Korniloff and his Chief of Staff, General Lukomsky, have agreed to be tried by a revolutionary tribunal.

General Russky has been appointed to the command of the northern army and General Dragomiroff to the command of the south-western front.

Admiral Verederovskiy, the former Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Fleet, has been appointed Minister of Marine.

THE SWEDISH ELECTIONS.

Stockholm, Sept. 14.

The elections are resulting in the defeat of the Conservatives. Hitherto the Socialists and Liberals have gained three and five seats respectively and the Conservatives have lost thirteen seats.

A CLUMSY GERMAN DIPLOMAT.

Amsterdam, Sept. 14.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" describes Luxburg's actions as foolishness. Luxburg, it says, cannot be trusted again as a diplomatist. His negligence and want of intelligence have resulted in serious trouble. The paper complains that the text of the disclosed telegrams, although it must be available, has not been published in Germany.

GERMAN PIRATES' BARBARITY.

London, Sept. 13.

It is evident that the U-boat murderers are striving to carry out the general practice and policy advocated by Count Luxburg to sink without leaving a trace. An authoritative statement contains the following latest instances of cold-blooded murder on the high seas:—

The schooner Jane Williamson was attacked by a submarine on the 10th inst. off Cornwall and shelled till she sank. The crew of six took to a boat whereupon the submarine shelled the shipwrecked crew. Three were killed and the master, mate and a seaman were picked up the following morning seriously wounded.

The schooner William was attacked on the 11th inst. and sunk by gunfire. The submarine shrapnelled the crew in an open boat and one was wounded.

PIERCE FIGHTING ON WESTERN FRONT.

London, Sept. 14.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: After an hour of heavy bombardment enemy raiders entered our trenches eastward of Bullecourt. We drove them out after sharp fighting. The enemy left a number of dead, also prisoners. We successfully raided the neighbourhood of Oppy. The enemy early this morning heavily bombarded a mile of front north and north-westward of Langemarck and attacked in considerable strength. We repulsed him after fierce fighting, inflicting severe enemy losses. Despite bad visibility our aeroplanes carried out artillery photographic work, bombed aerodromes, ammunition dumps and railway stations day and night and drove down three enemy machines. Two of ours are missing.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

Paris, Sept. 14.

The "Temps" states that public opinion welcomes M. Painleve's success in forming a Cabinet and the inclusion therein of M. Ribot, which typifies the staunchness of the country. Irrespective of political rivalries M. Painleve is entitled to the most liberal support.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN THE BALKANS.

London, Sept. 14.

A French eastern communique says: We have reached Mulista, on the west bank of Lake Ochrida, and Hill 1704, ten kilometres south-west of Mulista. We took one hundred and sixty prisoners.

SECRET LOANS TO GREECE.

Contracted with Berlin Bankers in 1916.

Athens, August 11.—The Finance Minister, M. Negropontes replying to an interpellation in the Chamber, stated that the Cabinet of the ex-premier, M. Skouloudia, contracted two secret loans with the Bleichroeder Bank, of Berlin, of 40,000,000 marks each, repayable in three months after the signature of peace. The first loan was arranged on January 2 and the second in April, 1916, and the Lambrinos Ministry obtained a third similar loan of forty millions in January, 1917.

Of these loans only 10,000,000 marks had been paid up by the bank. M. Negropontes further declared that the Venizelos Government would accept liability for these loans. At the same time,

he emphasized the heavy responsibility of the Skouloudia Government, which negotiated the loans without the authority of the Chamber, and kept them secret, while at the very time they were trying to oblige the Western Powers to make them another loan of 120,000,000 marks. The Minister also called attention to the fact that the second loan almost coincided with the abandonment of Fort Rapet to the Bulgarians.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana at Happy Valley—3.45 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema: graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema: graph—9.15 p.m.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, September 13.

The silver market is firm, but quiet.

London, September 13.

M. de Montagu, in their report on the silver market, state that there is no change in the conditions of the market, which have again caused an advance in quotations. Substantial shipments are being sent from San Francisco to China. The Indian Treasury's gold holding has been increased by seventy-eight lakhs, but the silver holding has been decreased by twenty-one lakhs, owing to withdrawals of rupees to finance the crops.

SUPREMACY.

Indispensability of Aeroplanes for Scouting.

Canadian Headquarters in France, August 10.—The great efforts that are now being made in Canada and the United States to secure supremacy in the air during the final stages of the war are viewed here at the front with keen and sympathetic interest. Aeroplanes have become absolutely indispensable for scouting purposes and directing artillery fire, as well as, by means of photographs, recording its effect. Without airplane observation, no army henceforth dare take, or attempt to carry out, plans for offensive warfare.

During the past two weeks of rainy and misty weather it is not too much to say that the activities of millions of men were greatly hampered, and their efforts to get on with the war frustrated by clouds that prevented a few hundred airmen from making their customary flights. Their plane is not only a necessity for intelligence and artillery services, but is being used with ever-increasing results as a fighting machine. Reports from our front this morning record that aeroplanes were day after day attacking the enemy's observation balloons, which were directing his gunfire from points well behind his front. One balloon was brought down in flames and three smoking as the result of a machine-gun fire from our aeroplanes.

Another fighting machine flew along the enemy's front-line trench at an average height of only thirty feet, and engaged the occupants with a machine-gun. At one point it dipped within six feet of the ground, and on its return to its lair some German telephone wires were discovered wound around the machinery of the plane. Another plane pursued and opened fire on parties of Germans behind the enemy's front and a cyclist was killed.

These operations, in addition to the regular programme of bombing trains, railway stations, and supply depots many miles behind the German lines, carried out every night on which the machines can take to the air, indicate the wide range of the airplane's usefulness. In pursuit of a fleeing foe to the open country, aviators with bombs and machine-guns would be far more effective than the cavalry was in any part war. The overwhelming aerial supremacy, and ample supply of bombs and machine-guns for their victory, is likely to be a decisive factor in the last phase of the war.

Land Sale.

Kowloon Inland Lot No. 4349, situated in Nathan Road, and having an area of about 13,200 square feet, is to be sold by auction at the P.W.D. offices on October 1. The upset price is \$7,920.

NOTICES.

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
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PHOTOGRAPHER.

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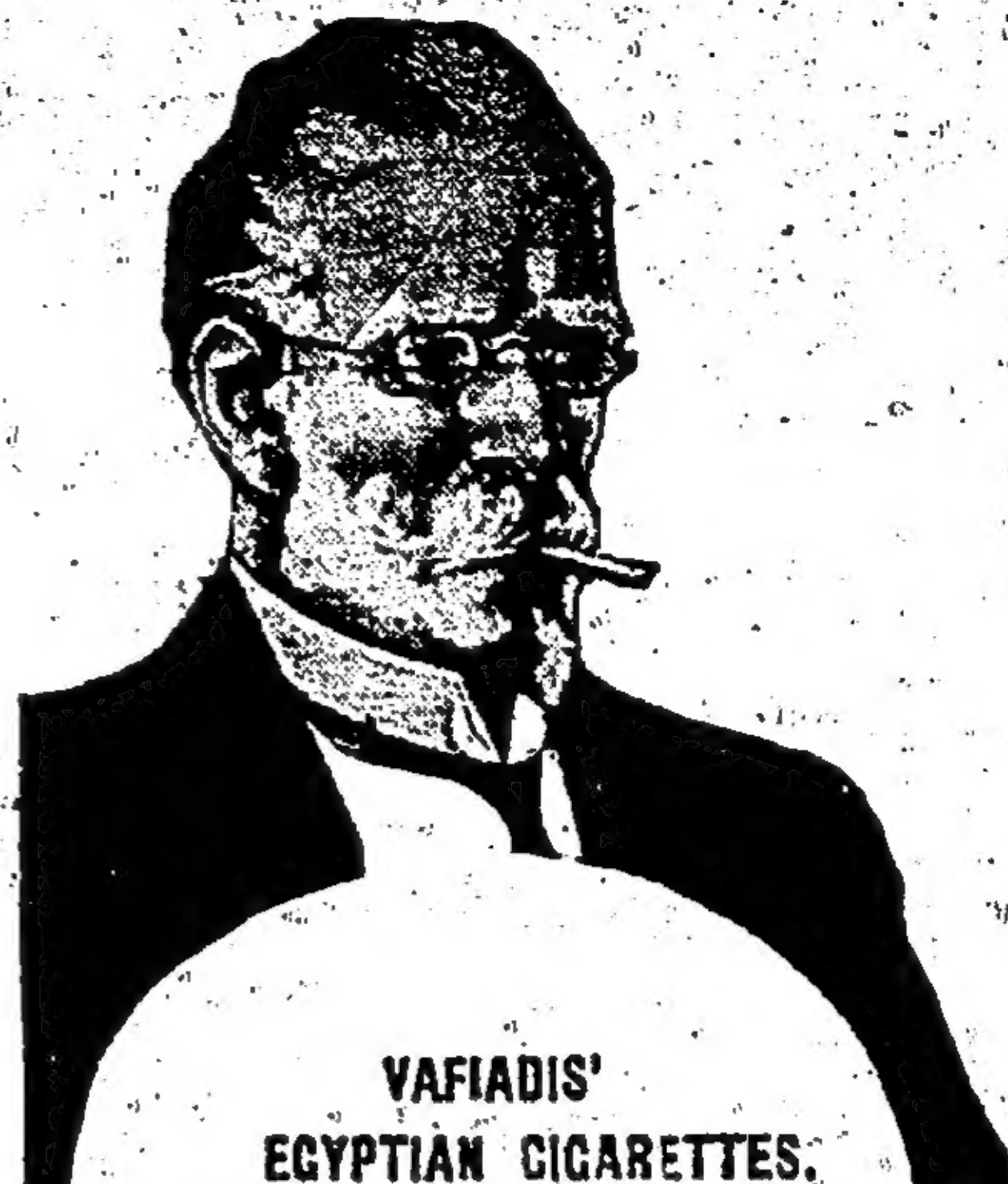
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Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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HONGKONG.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. J. W. Gerrard.

Mr. James W. Gerrard, of New
York, ex Ambassador to Germany,
resigned from the diplomatic
service at the end of June and
returned to private life. The
acceptance of his resignation was
made public on July 9.

Bagdad-Mediterranean Railway.
Speaking of a proposed railway
from Bagdad to the Mediter-
ranean, Mr. Faithfull Begg, at
the London Chamber of Com-
merce, said that it would be 600
miles in length, and the cost
would not be more than
\$2,400,000.

Employees on the Wage Roll
at Krupp's.

Krupp's employees at the end
of 1916 numbered 79,660, an
increase of 14,000 during the
year. The number of women
workers increased in the same
period from 10,900 to 19,200. The
report of the works' sick fund
shows that the war has had a bad
effect on the health of the work-
people.

Mo'awk Chief in London.
Lieutenant Ogilvie Lott, a chief
of the Mohawk tribe, was recently
in London in charge of Red
Indians who are to be engaged in
forestry work in France. He
visited the Central Criminal
Court during its sitting, and
afterwards took luncheon with
Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence, the
Recorder, the Common Sergeant,
and the aldermen and sheriffs.

Cost of Secret Service.
A Civil Service Supplementary
Estimate for £1,339,897 was
issued recently as a White Paper.
Of this sum, £300,000 is for the
secret service, the original estimate
having been £250,000,
£529,856 for public education in
Scotland, and £384,000 for public
education in Ireland. A sum of
£21,000 is put down for the
National War Museum, of which
£16,000 is a grant in aid for the
purchase of exhibits, books, pic-
tures, medals, photographs, pos-
ters, models, &c. The amount
incurred for the repatriation of
the staff of the Austro-Hungarian
Embassy was £8,020, while
£8,067 has been paid to superin-
tending registrars and diocesan
registrars in respect of stamp
duty on soldiers' and sailors'
marriage licences.

New Scottish Judge.

The King has been pleased, on
the recommendation of the Secre-
tary for Scotland, to approve the
appointment of Sir Christopher
Johnston, K.C., M.P., to be one
of the Senators of his Majesty's
College of Justice in Scotland, in
room of the Hon. Lord Dewar,
deceased. Sir Christopher John-
ston has held many legal posi-
tions in Scotland, where he has
long been recognized as an able
lawyer and a versatile writer on
juridical, historical, and ecclési-
astical subjects. He has been
sheriff of Perthshire since 1905,
and Procurator of the Church of
Scotland since 1907. On Lord
Finlay's promotion to the Wool-
wich Sir Christopher Johnston
was elected to Parliament for
Edinburgh and St. Andrews
Universities, in the representa-
tion of which his appointment
now creates a vacancy. He re-
ceived knighthood in the last
New Year Honours List. The
new Judge is in his 60th year.

The Story of a Horse and an Ass.
On July 4 a special constable
found a horse and an ass straying
on some war allotments at
Edmonton, and dutifully took
them to the police station. The
police placed them in the pound,
and advertised for the owner or
owners. Meanwhile the allot-
ment holders complained to the
Edmonton District Council of the
damage done to their crops by
the animals, and the Council
decided to prosecute the owner or
owners for damage as well as for
trespass. Six days passed, and
then the local police advertised
that if the animals were not
claimed within three days they
would be "sold in open market."
The three days had almost gone
when an anxious message was
received from the district council,
stating that it had just been dis-
covered that the animals be-
longed to the council, and they
were returned to the council's
farm, from which they had
evidently strayed. The allotment
holders are now asking if the
council will prosecute themselves
for trespass and damage as an
example to others.

GENERAL NEWS.

Ex-Tear Injured in Fall from Bicycle.

While cycling in the garden of the Palace, Teakoseloe, the ex-Tear, who is virtually a prisoner, fell and broke his leg, says an Associated Press despatch of July 28.

Salvation Army and U. S. Troops.

Colonel Barker, an officer of the Salvation Army from the United States, is now England, and is about to cross to France to initiate the Salvation Army's arrangements for work among the American contingents. The colonel is an American subject with over 20 years' service in General Booth's organization. The whole of the officers who will be detailed for work among the United States troops will be citizens of the Republic.

Eton Sculling Race.

The Eton Sculling Race was decided over a course from the Broom's upstream to a point above Easy Bridge and back to Wind, nor Ferry. A good race between P. G. Kennedy, Captain of the Lower Boat, and G. O. Nickalls, Captain of the Prince of Wales, ended in a victory for the former by three lengths. H. Peake, Captain of the Boat, was unable to compete owing to his recent indisposition. Mr. L. S. R. Byrne acted as starter, judge, and time-keeper. The result of the final heat was as follows:—Windor Station, P. G. Kennedy, 1; Centre Station, G. O. Nickalls, 2; Eton Station, A. E. C. Tennyson, 3. Won by three lengths. Time, 18 min. 54 sec.

Miners' Reform Programme.

At the second day's proceedings of the Miners' Federation at Glasgow resolutions were passed in favour of:—State ownership and control of mines and minerals. Old age pension raised to minimum of 10s. and age limit 66 instead of 70. Immediate steps to secure adequate working-class housing accommodation, in view of great shortage of houses. Support of Education Minister in securing better facilities for the children of the workers. Pensions for mothers. Better pensions for soldiers and sailors and dependants, and crippled or incapacitated fighters. Abolition of piece work in mines and establishment of uniform rate of wages. No more storing of small coal under ground.

Musical Teas Taxed.

Whether the entertainments tax was chargeable in respect of concerts and teas given at the Trocadero Restaurant was the question raised at Bow-Street recently. The magistrate had before him two summonses against Messrs. Lyons and Co. for contravening the provisions of the Finance (New Duties) Act, 1916. Mr. Hawkins, who appeared on behalf of the Customs and Excise authorities, said the concerts took place after the teas, and those who had the meal were entitled to hear the concert. He argued that payment was for the whole, and that neither the dinner nor the tea could be separated from the entertainments. The magistrate decided that payment for dinner or tea, which entitled a person to stay to a concert, was payment for admission to an entertainment, and he must, therefore, convict. Fines of £10 on each summons, with £7 7s. costs, were imposed.

A Jury of Matrons.

Before Mr. Justice Lawrence at the Central Criminal Court a young woman named Stevens was indicted for the murder of her child by drowning it. She pleaded "Not guilty." Mr. R. D. Muir and Mr. Percival Clarke prosecuted; Mr. Warburton defended. Mr. Justice Lawrence, in summing up, said he was informed that the prisoner was believed to be in a certain condition of health, and if that were so the sentence, if she were convicted of murder, could not be carried out. The jury found the prisoner guilty of murder, but recommended her to mercy on the ground of her youth. Mr. Justice Lawrence, without assuming the black cap, formally passed sentence of death. A jury of matrons was then empanelled, and after hearing medical evidence they returned a verdict that the prisoner was pregnant. Mr. Justice Lawrence thereupon said that the sentence of death would be respited according to law.

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GENERAL NEWS

Fatal Forest Fires in British Columbia.

Serious forest fires swept a large section of the country near Nelson, British Columbia, on July 29th, approaching within twelve miles of the city before they were finally controlled. Four observed bodies were found and it was feared that fifty others were trapped by the fire and probably lost. The fire first started in the forests on the slopes north of the Quetzite Ridge to the east of Nelson, spread rapidly and soon assumed threatening proportions. Numbers of homes in the various clearings of the foot hills were destroyed and the loss of life cannot yet be determined.

Lecture by Sir John Bucknill.

Fansing people of all nationalities, turned out in force to hear Sir J. Bucknill, Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, and formerly Attorney General of Hongkong, lecture on South Africa on August 20th. The Acting Resident Councillor took the chair, and commenting on the fact that Sir John Bucknill was lecturing under Y. M. C. A. auspices, he took occasion to pay a generous tribute to the great war work which that society had carried on (in now

over 2,000 centres) among our fighting men. The lecturer held his audience's close attention from start to finish, and was most cordially thanked for his illuminating and most interesting lecture.

Private Certificates.

Singular allegations were made at Nottingham Police Court against Lieutenant-Colonel Freyer, President of the City Army Medical Board. Alderman E. Hantman applied for a summons on behalf of Thomas Hickton Charlesworth, designer and technical instructor at Nottingham School of Art. He stated that Mr. Charlesworth, in accordance with the Military Service Act, presented himself before the medical board for examination. His health had been indifferent for years, and he took with him three certificates from local doctors. He was treated with every courtesy, and duly classified, but when he asked for the return of his medical certificates, Colonel Freyer deliberately tore them up and threw the fragments on the floor. This he had no right to do. The documents were of the greatest importance, for Mr. Charlesworth required them to show to the local tribunal. He asked for a summons against Col. Freyer for unlawful destruction of the applicant's property, an illegal and unwarrantable action. The application was granted.

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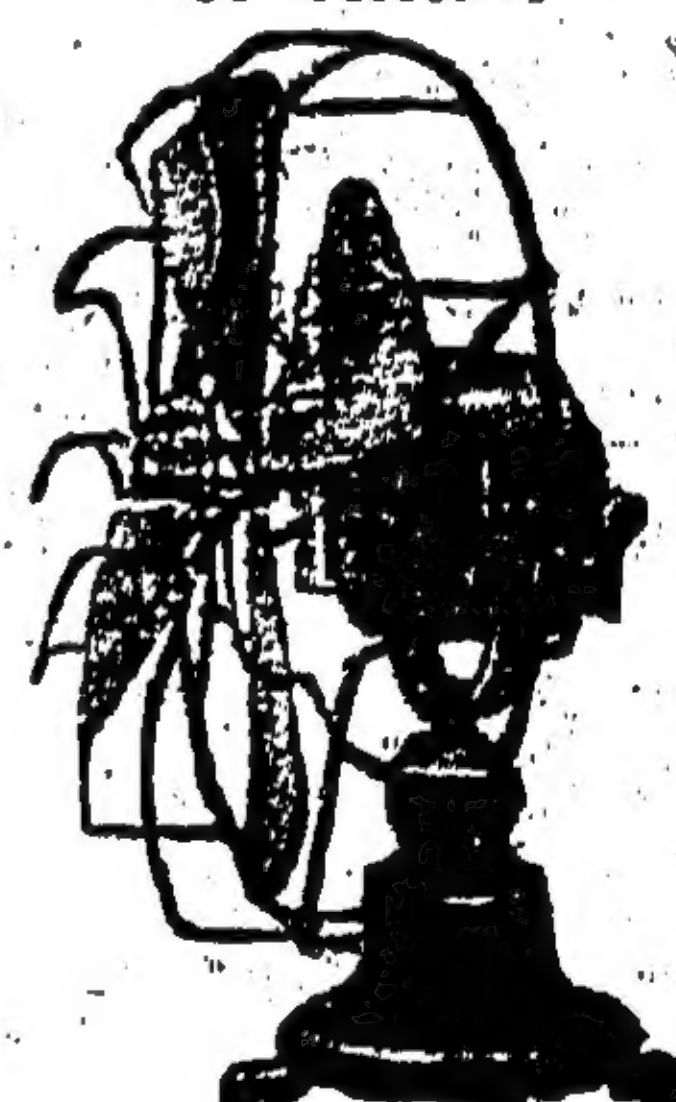
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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1917.

M. KERENSKY'S TRIUMPH.

Though Renter's Agency, in transmitting recent telegrams from Petrograd, takes the wise precaution to inform us that the news is "still evidently from Government sources," it seems to us, nevertheless, that it so strongly bears the impress of the facts communicated that it is impossible to doubt its accuracy. That being the case—and it is sincerely to be hoped that no dabbling exists on the point—we have the welcome news to hand that General Korniloff's conspiracy has collapsed and that the traitor himself has offered to surrender. No matter what General Korniloff may have thought of M. Kerensky and his colleagues, his action is unimpeachable. To conspire against and endeavour to overthrow the recognized Government of a country that is being invaded is an act of treachery of a peculiarly flagrant kind. And it becomes almost unparalleled in its disgracefulness when it is carried out, as in this case, by the trusted head of the Army. In the days of the decline of Roman greatness similar acts were not uncommon, but in a modern State it is an action of terrible infamy.

One can well understand—as one can fully appreciate—the decision of the Provisional Government in its demand for Korniloff's "unconditional surrender." Already, those forming his H-a-quarters staff have surrendered, and this, if it points to nothing more, indicates that the conspiracy has definitely collapsed and that the Provisional Government, which never was really eclipsed by this abortive and mischievous act of treason, is once more completely in the ascendant. This state of affairs is extremely satisfactory to those who were eagerly looking forward to seeing Russia make good the splendid promise that her successful overthrow of the Romanoffs justly held out, and which is, of course, still within her grasp. It completely justifies the confidence reposed in M. Kerensky, as the one man capable of guiding the destinies of his country in these critical times. Had he been of a different mould he would probably have thought it absolutely futile to oppose the Generalissimo, who apparently had a considerable part of the Army behind him. However, being a man of infinite resource and courage—one of those men like Cromwell or Bonaparte that Revolution of necessity brings prominently to the front—he met the situation with a clear head and with a strong will. That he has completely triumphed, all will fervently hope, and that he will continue unhampered to pilot Russia through her sea of troubles will likewise be the wish of all who know what Russia is capable of when awakened to a true sense of her obligations to her Allies and to a correct knowledge of what she might be able to do by a proper utilisation of her resources.

Emphatically, M. Kerensky is the right man in the right place, and it behoves the Russians so to recognise him and give him all the necessary support so as to raise Russia out of the quagmire in which she has been floundering of late. It is by no means too late even yet to reorganise the defensive forces of the country, and to strike hard and effectively at the enemy who is aiming at giving Russia a heavy blow in her most vital part. The comparative ease with which M. Kerensky has dealt with and overcome the sinister conspiracy, which was sprang upon him so unexpectedly, brings fresh hope and strength to those who wish well of reformed Russia, struggling out of the gloom of centuries of oppression into the dawn of a glorious future.

Tennis Topics.

The hint thrown out in the annual report of the Wigman Lawn Tennis Club, that the creation of a Mixed Doubles League might very well be considered, is one which we hope some day to see acted upon. Until a very few years ago the Hongkong Cricket Club's annual tournaments were solely confined to the male sex, but the experiment of introducing mixed double events has in every sense justified itself and added to the popularity of the matches. There is good precedent, therefore, for giving the lady players of the Colony an opportunity of joining in League games. Hongkong possesses some really good class lady exponents of the game who would, we feel sure, welcome a chance of taking tennis more seriously than is possible on private courts. There are quite a number of the smaller Clubs here which, in existing conditions, do not feel justified in entering the League, for lack of a sufficient number of good male players, but which could, nevertheless, put in some excellent lady members. The difficulty, of course, in arranging a Mixed Doubles League, would be to fit it in with the existing League, whose programme still occupies a good part of the season. However, the cool season is approaching and as weather conditions will then be better for the ladies, why cannot any additional competition be arranged to include them? Failing that, perhaps some of the Clubs will take a lead next League season by introducing lady players into their teams, for so far as we know, there is nothing in the rules against such a procedure.

Disabled Fighters.

We are wondering what steps, if any, the Hongkong Government is taking in regard to any of its servants who have gone home to fight and who may have been discharged from the Army in consequence of being disabled for further service. We understand that a member of the Police Force who had the misfortune to lose an eye in the war has been returned to the Colony and is now again employed in the Force. That is the proper course to be adopted in such cases, but we think there should be some guarantee that it will be generally followed. That is the point upon which we have some doubt. A man may easily be so wounded in the war as to be unfit for further service but yet be capable of light employment. For example, he might lose of a leg. In such instances the Government should see to it that the disabled are given an opportunity, if they wish it, of returning to the Colony, where office work or other light duty might well be found for them. That would be far preferable to allowing a man to exist at home on a comparatively small pension, with the remote prospect of picking up a job some where. If each community, at home and in the Colonies, only looks after its own men in this way, a good deal of post-war hardship will be obviated.

A Street Nuisance.

While we are happy to notice that the begging nuisance in Hongkong is far less pronounced now than it has been for a very long time past, another source of annoyance to pedestrians has cropped up in the appearance on the streets of a number of youthful Chinese jugglers and conjurers. These youngsters are to be found at practically all hours of the day in the main thoroughfares, and they certainly do not lack pushfulness. They follow people about, pestering any and everybody they encounter, and so persistent are they that even a cuff on the ear fails to discourage them. To put it pointedly, they are a confounded nuisance. The police did not hesitate to prevent boys under fifteen years selling newspapers (which the public wants) but these young conjuring rogues, who do nothing beyond making a nuisance of themselves, are allowed to annoy the public to their hearts' content. If the Indian constables who formerly specialised in running in newsboys have nothing else more urgent on hand, they might give an eye to these precocious youths.

DAY BY DAY.

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To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 59th birthday of the Right Hon. Mr. A. Bonar Law.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand today was 3-2.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

New Architect.
The name of Mr. Somers Howe Ellis is added to the list of authorised architects.

The Police Reserve.
A Proclamation issued by H. E. the Governor calls out the Hongkong Police Reserve, for service.

New Territory Courts.
The Gazette contains a Proclamation notifying the appointment of Courts at ten different places in the New Territories. Defence Corps Appointment. His Excellency the Governor has appointed, under the provisions of the Hongkong Defence Corps Regulations, 1917, Captain G. F. Stewart to be Adjutant and Quartermaster.

Alleged Wounding.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Bell, at the Police Court this morning, with wounding another man. A quarrel took place between the two men and defendant is alleged to have stabbed his antagonist. The case was adjourned.

Long Vacation.
It is notified that the offices of the Supreme Court will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. during the Long Vacation, except on Public and General Holidays, when the offices will be entirely closed, and on Saturdays, when they will be open from 10 a.m. to noon. The Long Vacation commences on the 20th instant and terminates on October 17 (both days inclusive).

Swedish Passport Regulations.
It is notified that every alien travelling to or through Sweden, except children under 12 years of age, will have to be provided with passport, vided by a Swedish Legation or a Swedish Consul en carriere. In the passport must be indicated the full name, date and place of birth, profession, domicile and description of the holder, as well as the purpose of the journey and the time of the validity of the passport; it should further contain photo and specimen signature of the holder, both certified by the authority who issued the passport.

Going Too Fast.
At the Marine Court this morning, the Harbour Master (Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N.) was engaged in hearing a number of cases against the coxswains of steam launches for failing to ease their engines when passing through the entrance to the Yau-mai Typhoon Refuge. It appeared that on September 10 Sergeant Wille and Sergeant Aitken, of the Water Police, concealed themselves in a sloop and caught no less than eight launches going at full speed. His Worship convicted all the defendants and imposed fines varying from \$10 to \$50, according to the number of previous convictions.

THREE SKIPPERS DISCHARGED.

At the Marine Court this morning, the skippers of the s.s. Chip-shing, (Captain Mooney), the s.s. Loong-sang, (Captain Leish), and the s.s. Hansmar, (Captain Lam-n-x) were charged with a breach of the Port Regulations when entering the harbour. The cases were brought by General J. Brown, of the Royal Navy. When they were called on, it was found that the prosecutor was not present, and all the cases were dismissed. Each of the skippers concerned protested that they had received signal instructions from Wagon lighthouse to proceed.

The Marine Magistrate (Commander C. W. Beckwith) impressed upon the defendants the importance of observing the regulations. It was for the safety of shipping that such should be given.

SCOTLAND'S 70 M.P.'S.

The Redistribution Proposals.

The first stage of the labours of the Scottish Boundary Commission has been completed and it is now possible to indicate the changes, says the Times. Of the Scottish burghs, Edinburgh is to have four members, Glasgow 15, Aberdeen two, Dundee two. The single-member burghs will be Leith, Greenock, and Paisley. The total number of members for Scotland remains unchanged at 70 (apart from University members), a total slightly in excess of the number due on the basis of one member for every 70,000.

With regard to the counties, Aberdeen and Kincardine will form one Parliamentary county with three divisions—Peebles, Mid-Aberdeen, and Kincardine. Argyll with all its burghs makes one constituency. Ayr and Bute become a Parliamentary county. There will be an Ayr district of burghs, consisting of Ayr, Ardeer, Irvine, Prestwick, Saltcoats, and Troon. The county will have three divisions—the Bute Division (including the county district of North Ayr), Kilmarnock Division (including the burgh of Kilmarnock), and the Carrick Division. Banff will consist of the county with all the burghs in it. Berwick and Haddington will be one Parliamentary county, with all the burghs included in it. The same applies to Caithness and Sutherland, and the Wick burghs disappear. There will be a district of Dumfries, including the burghs and part of the county of Dumfries. The rest of the county of Dumfries will return one member.

The Dumfries burghs disappear, and the county of Dumfries includes all the burghs. The same applies to Elgin and Nairn. The Inverness burghs disappear. In Fife there are to be two districts of burghs—a Dundee district (consisting of Dundee, Inverkeithing, Cowdenbeath, and Leithgall) and a Kirkcaldy district (consisting of Kirkcaldy, Birtland, Dysart and Kinghorn, and Buckhaven, Methil, and Inverleven).

The St. Andrews Burghs disappear, and there will be a St. Andrews Division consisting of the county districts of Opar and St. Andrews, with all the burghs, and a West Fife Division, consisting of the rest of the county. The Montrose district of burghs is to continue, omitting Bervie and adding Kirriemuir and certain burghs in Perthshire, namely, Blairgowrie, Opar Angus, and Burray. Inverness and Ross and Cromarty are to be one Parliamentary county with three divisions; the mainland part of Ross and Cromarty, the mainland part of Inverness (including the burgh of Inverness), and the Western Isles Division, viz, the Outer Hebrides with Skye and the small isles. Kirkcubright and Wigton are to form one Parliamentary county with all the burghs.

In Lanarkshire there is to be a Hamilton district of burghs consisting of Hamilton, Lanark, and Rutherglen, and there will be six county divisions:—Coatbridge (consisting of the burghs of Coatbridge and Airdrie), Motherwell (consisting of the burghs of Motherwell and Wishaw), South Lanark, North Lanark, Blantyre, and Bothwell. Linlithgow will return one member for the county and the burgh of Bo'ness will form parts of the Stirling Burghs which will comprise Stirling, Falkirk, Grandmoult, and Bo'ness.

Midlothian and Peebles will form one Parliamentary county. The Midlothian Division will consist of the Calder and suburban county districts, together with the parishes of Dalkeith and Inverkeithing, including all the burghs therein situated. This includes the burghs of Musselburgh and Dalkeith. The Peebles Division will consist of the remainder of the county of Midlothian and Peebles. Orkney and Shetland are to form one Parliamentary county with all the burghs, including Kirkwall, Perth and Kinross are to form one Parliamentary county, one division consisting of the county of Kinross and the county districts of Perth, including the city of Perth with adjacent parishes; the other division comprising the remainder of the county of Perth.

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending September 22, 1892.)

The Dollar.
Sept. 15—"The rate of dollar demand today is 2/9 1/2."

An Old Complaint.
Sept. 16—"A certain Hongkong publication which professes to be a morning newspaper, came out yesterday (15th) without any of Wednesday night's news—a big fire, a bathing fatality, several ships nearly wrecked in typhoons and collisions, and no end of other great events. Of course, one cannot expect *Granby* to publish anything the same week it happens; but it would be only fair to acknowledge the newspaper from which she cribes. It is strange that our mistake in the Supreme Court report was reproduced in the *Daily Press*."

New Wharf.
Sept. 16—"The China Merchants Steam Navigation Company will no longer be placed at a disadvantage in Hongkong owing to the want of a wharf (as was the case last when they were threatening to play 'Old Harry' with the Canton passenger trade) for they have obtained the lease from the Government of a large strip of the reclaimed land immediately west of the site of the old P. and O. Wharf, right abreast of the Sillor's Home, on which they intend to build a first-class wharf and elegant godowns without delay. If one or two prominent Company promoters and directors of public companies hadn't been sound asleep, they could have cut out their Chinese rivals in this wharf business, but they didn't, being too busy trying to corner the bears, and the result has yet to be known."

The Piracy Evil.
Sept. 17—"This morning Captain Samuel Ashton, President, and Mr. Chesney Darnan, Secretary, of the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association, who were selected at last Monday's meeting of the Society to wait upon the Governor to present in the form of a memorial the Association's view in respect to measures for the prevention of piratical outrages on board vessels leaving the waters of this Colony, were most kindly received in audience at Craigieburn, His Excellency's Peak residence, and presented the Association's suggestions on the vexed question of the repression of piracy in Far Eastern seas. The fact of the Governor receiving such a deputation was not only an act of grace for which the Society will doubtless be very grateful, but it is we take it an indication that His Excellency intends to do whatever lies in his power to render the shocking outrages in question (which are, *de facto*, indelible stains on the fair fame of the Colony) a relic of an evil past. It is never too late to mend, and although the seafaring community and the travelling public have been menaced by the past five-and-thirty years and more, yet perhaps comfort may be derived from what we trust may justly be considered a sign of the times—a sign, in fact, of progress and reform in the right direction."

On Strike.
Sept. 22—"We regret to state that our Portuguese translator is on strike. We have had a letter from our esteemed correspondent waiting several days to translated, but it contains such fearful libels on the Church people that our linguist dare not tackle it, until all the Special Jurores are dead. Wish they were!"

Renfrew county, outside of Paisley and Greenock, will be divided into two divisions, practically north and south. Renfrew and Bellinch will form one Parliamentary county, with all the burghs included. The Border burghs disappear. Stirling and Clackmannan form one Parliamentary county, with two divisions—Clackmannan, with its burghs and the county district of Renfrew, the western division comprising the remainder of Stirling.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Windsor, from which the Royal Family now takes its name, has been closely associated with British Monarchy from the time of William the Conqueror. Legend has it that it was on the site of the castle that King Arthur used to summon his knights to gatherings of the Round Table, and it was for this reason, as we think Froissart records, that Edward III made it the headquarters of his new order, the Knights of the Garter. To recall all its memories would be to write the history of successive dynasties. It is at Windsor, too, and almost exclusively there, that Royal benefactions to art may be studied. The great series of Holbein drawings of the Court of Henry VIII, the magnificent series of drawings by Leonardo da Vinci, and the Vandykes which testify to taste of Charles I made Windsor a truly royal regal treasury. If a place name was to be adopted, there was no other with a claim comparable to that of Windsor. The decision was announced at that very unusual gathering, a special meeting of the Privy Council, the first, if our memory serves us, since the King's accession.

A curious innovation is implied in the following paragraph from the *Globe*:—"We are of opinion that the assistant Chaplain General to the forces has exceeded his functions and committed something like a solecism in directing that the 'Amen' shall be used at the end of the National Anthem at all parade services in the Southern Command. The addendum is not an integral part of the tune, it is contrary to immemorial custom and life-long habits, and therefore does not seem appropriate. It is not deemed necessary in Cathedrals and it is making an innovation in a matter which is strictly the personal prerogative of the King to determine."

Before the war it was a punishable misdemeanor in Vienna for a man to kiss a girl in public or within sight of a person in the street. Perhaps the war has changed all that, as it has changed things at home in the direction of—well, rather more easy-going ideas. Think of the popularity of the "undressing" scenes where displays of the more intimate details of ladies' wardrobes are becoming merely orthodox, perhaps by this almost as boring as ragtime. But the American Mrs. Grundy has not yet relaxed her watch over the morals of the great puritan republic. A New York paper describes how a girl and her brother were held in big bail on a charge of having "participated in an objectionable dance" at a Broadway cabaret. America is one of those paradoxical places where extreme prudishness and propriety exist side by side with a more than Persian gaiety. But perhaps the war is going to make America more tolerant too? Will the lively can-can be permitted when "the boys" are off to the trenches, and will Mrs. Grundy close her weather eye when the last word in "bunny-bug" or "turkey-trot" is being performed for the amusement of wounded soldiers? The example of England inclines one to think so.

American troops now landing in France have received a more careful and prolonged training than could possibly be given to most of the regiments hurriedly raised during the Civil War. The story goes that a raw battalion of rough backwoodsmen, who had "volunteered," once joined General Grant. He admired their fine physique, but distrusted the capacity of their uncouth commander to handle troops promptly and efficiently in the field, so he said, "Colonel, I want to see your men at work; call them to attention; and order them to march with abandoned arms in close column to the left flank." With out a moment's hesitation the colonel pulled to this follow-ruffians: "Boys, look wild that! Make ready to thicken and go left endways! Yote yer guns! Grr!" The manoeuvre proved a brilliant success, and the colonel was forthwith advanced to command.

WAR CHARITIES.

Subscription List No. 18 (Part 2.)

Part 1	General	\$24,865.48
S. M. W. ...	274.50	
H. B. L. Dowbiggin	25	
G. K. Nuttal	190	
War Anniversary contributions from the Sikh Community...	561	
Taikoo Club...	100	
Mess...	117	
Tadpole Ah Choo	11	
J. Bentley	25	
A. Sympathiser	50	
A. B. Lowe	10	
Staff A.S. Watson & Co. (Monthly Sub.)	53	
Staff G. P. Office (Monthly Sub.)	40.35	
Union Trading Co. (Monthly Sub.)	509	
H. E. Sir F. H. May (Monthly Sub.)	250	
C. Thorne (Monthly Sub.)	50	
His Honour Sir W. Ross Davies (Monthly Sub.)	20	
Staff Lane Crawford & Co. (Monthly Sub.)	150	
Wong S. S. Woon	5	
Hon. Mr. Claud Serran (Monthly Sub.)	50	
Britannia (Monthly Sub.)	100	
M. A. M. (Monthly Sub.)	5	
J. Elliott (Monthly Sub.)	7.50	
S. Baker (Monthly Sub.)	7.50	
Kowloon British School (Monthly Sub.)	32.07	
S. G. Newell (Monthly Sub.)	40	
Ojger Singh (Monthly Sub.)	10	
Mess (Monthly Sub.)	9	
D. W. Tratman (Monthly Sub.)	30	
T. Sutherland (Monthly Sub.)	5	
L. A. Lungley (Monthly Sub.)	5	
J. O. Wildin (Monthly Sub.)	5	
Ladies Working Party of the Union Church (Monthly Sub.)	50	
Chief Inspector Kerr (Monthly Sub.)	5	
Inspector Gordon (Monthly Sub.)	3	
Sergeant Willis (Monthly Sub.)	3	
W. Isard Pedersen (Monthly Sub.)	10	
Vald Bjerre (Monthly Sub.)	10	
H. Owen Carstensen (Monthly Sub.)	10	
T. King (Monthly Sub.)	10	
Pentresth & Co. (Monthly Sub.)	100	
C. B. Brooke (Monthly Sub.)	25	
A. G. Warren (Monthly Sub.)	20	
L. N. L. (Monthly Sub.)	50	
Balance of the proceeds of the British War Film Exhibition held in Swatow under the auspices of the British Chamber of Commerce and the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas	118.11	
F. O. Batcher	50	
M. E.	5	
His Honour Mr. H. H. Gompertz (Monthly Sub.)	20	
E. Davidson (Monthly Sub.)	20	
E. L. Agassiz (Monthly Sub.)	20	
Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp (Monthly Sub.)	30	
O. G. Alabaster (Monthly Sub.)	5	
Staff Dodwell and Co. (Monthly Sub.)	80	
P. P. J. Wodehouse	50	
Amount collected at the At Home Hong-kong Chinese Recreation Club, 8th September	50	
Collected from the boxes at Peak Tram Station Blake Pier and Star Ferry Pier	3.37	
Monthly Subscriptions	2,162.50	
Prisoners of War, St. John's Cathedral Oratory, on 5th August	459.11	
Some members of Hongkong Club (Monthly sub.)	14.32	

ENGLAND'S SUGAR DEARTH.

Stocks Never So Low.

There is no justification for the sudden wave of optimism which seems to be sweeping the House of Commons on the food question, writes the London Times. The position remains intensely serious, as may be judged from the condition of our sugar supplies. It can be stated with authority that our stocks of sugar have never been so low.

The public have grown accustomed to a scarcity of sugar, but greater economy than ever must be exercised in the next few weeks. Captain Bathurst said recently that the dearth at the present time is abnormal, and it is very difficult for the Commission to supply all the wholesalers with their usual quota. As the distribution system now in operation is based on an allowance, roughly, of half a pound a head of the population a week, it is obvious that any further reduction must mean inconvenience.

Sir Hedworth Meux asked Captain Bathurst if he would consider suggesting to the male population of the country that they should give up "the effeminate habit of taking sugar in tea. The daily consumption of sugar arising through our national habit of sweetening tea and coffee must be enormous in the aggregate. Some attention has been called to the use of sugar in the brewing of beer, but the brewers' "waste" of sugar must be small compared with the quantity used in giving a sweet flavour to other drinks. People who, because of medical advice or for other reasons, have accustomed themselves to drinking tea and coffee without sugar often say that these beverages are more enjoyable unsweetened.

If the scarcity is to become more acute, the use of sugar for the manufacture of chocolate and sweets will have to be further considered. Many people, knowing how difficult it is to get sugar for cooking purposes, still wonder at the lavish displays of sugar sweetmeats in the shop windows of confectioners. The more expensive kinds of chocolates have now been withdrawn from sale, but the show of attractive sweets costing from 2s. 6d. to 4s. a pound is rather disconcerting. In some cases even the cheaper varieties are still exhibited in show-cases in the shops, although they cannot be sold. At one West-end establishment where attention was called to trays of imported chocolates, the price of which was 6s. a pound, the shop assistant explained that the stock was being kept for sale when the present restrictions are removed.

A. W. Smith (Monthly sub.)	50
Star and Garter. Monthly Subscriptions	25
Officers' Families Fund.	
H. B. L. Dowbiggin (Monthly subscription)	25
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly subscription)	30
Monthly Subscriptions	50
Blind Soldiers & Sailors.	30
Ladies' Bridge Book	
Patell & Co. (Monthly Subscription)	25
A. W. ...	5
Royal Navy and Dockyard	167
Monthly Subscriptions	45
Ladies' Bridge Book	17
Red Cross.	
Staff General Post Office (Monthly Subscription)	119.75
Mrs. F. O. Batcher	50
Pipe Fund.	
F. G. Becka (Monthly Subscription)	10
Royal Flying Corps Hospital.	5
M. L. O. ...	
Already acknowledged	\$31,194.56
Total	\$532,484.79
Amounts remitted etc.	478,037.88
Balance in hand	\$54,446.91

N. J. STABE,
Hon. Treasurer.

14.32 Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1917.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

PRICE OF BEER.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—Can you inform me whether or not the Food Committee are charged with the duty of fixing maximum prices for the sale of intoxicating liquors? If not, I think it only fair to other business people that it should.

The point at issue is this:—I can obtain a pint of "Primo" beer at one of the leading hotels in the Colony for 35 cents. I eat at a certain European restaurant in the Colony and am charged 45 cents for the same drink. I fail to see why the restaurant-keeper should charge me over 28 per cent. more than a first-class hotel charges me and be allowed to go on his way rejoicing, while others are dragged over the coals for raising their prices a few cents only on certain food products.

Yours, etc.,

B. B.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1917.
[The Food Committee is supposed to fix the prices of articles of food. We presume that beer does not come within its purview.—Ed. H. K. T.]

U.S. MISSION TO RUSSIA.

Confidence in a Stable Government.

A Pacific Port, August 4.—The American Mission to Russia, headed by Mr. Edwin Root, landed here late last night. No official statement on the work of the Mission in Russia or on the report that the Mission will make after its return to Washington was made public. Mr. Root, acting as spokesman, declared that he had nothing to say beyond the fact that the party had been hospitably received in every Russian city visited.

From the Russian revolution will be evolved a stable Government, according to Mr. James Duncan, vice-president of the American Federation of Labour. Its establishment is retarded, he declared, by the radical so-called reformers, who have returned to Russia from America. The success of the revolution Mr. Duncan attributed to the workmen of Russia, by whom the propaganda of freedom was first carried to the peasant class at the time of the original Duma in 1905.

Mr. Charles Edward Russell said the task of new Russia was greatly handicapped by German influences and the ceaseless activity of the German propagandists.

"Most of the trouble, however, has been caused by Russians naturalised as Americans, who have returned to Russia since the outbreak of the revolution," he said, and added that Russians from the United States spread the report throughout the country that America had entered the war from sordid reasons.

"These propagandists," he continued, "who pretend to have an intimate knowledge of American conditions and American motives, inform their native countrymen that the Government of the United States is more oppressive than the old regime at Petrograd."

He declared that the extremists of the Socialist party were demanding the immediate institution of a Socialist Commonwealth, regardless of the menace of German militarism, but that most of the Socialists were coming to understand that the world must be made safe for democracy before there can be any sound progress toward social betterment. Declaring that the Socialist party in America is in the hands of German propagandists, Mr. Russell made his first appeal to his expulsion from that party.

"The constitution of the United States provides that no one could be expelled without a hearing," he asserted, "so I consider that I have never been expelled, but I have no interest in an organization that is disloyal."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

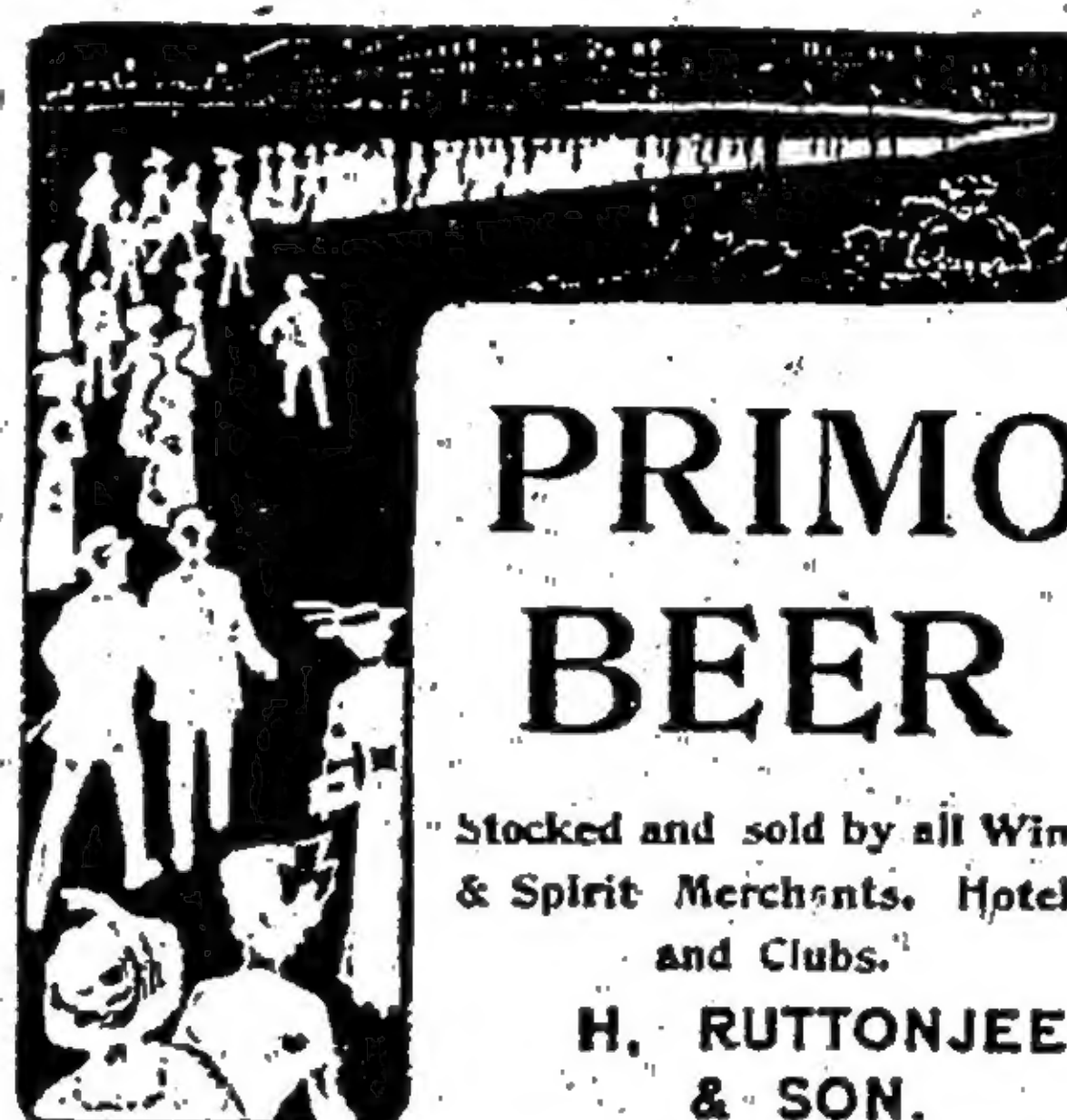
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SERIOUS RIOTS IN
TONKIN.

French Officials Murdered by
Convicts.

A serious revolt among the convicts detained in the prisons of Thai Nguyen (Tonkin) broke out on August 30 at 10.30 p.m. With the criminal co-operation of a few native soldiers, the convicts murdered the Chief Guard, Mr. Loew, and his wife, and also Mr. Noel, the Inspector of the Native Militia. The rebels then took possession of the Telegraph Office and of several other buildings, in which they organised a powerful resistance. The arrival of a reinforcement composed of French troops made short work of the rebels. The repression was quick and thorough. The various buildings in which the convicts and a few native guards were entrenched were shelled and the native town is practically destroyed.

Up to September 8, 54 corpses of rebels had been counted, and 50 Annamites had surrendered to the French Authorities. The French Colonial troops suffered casualties, six being killed and seven wounded, while the native troops fighting at their side had only 4 dead and 10 wounded.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

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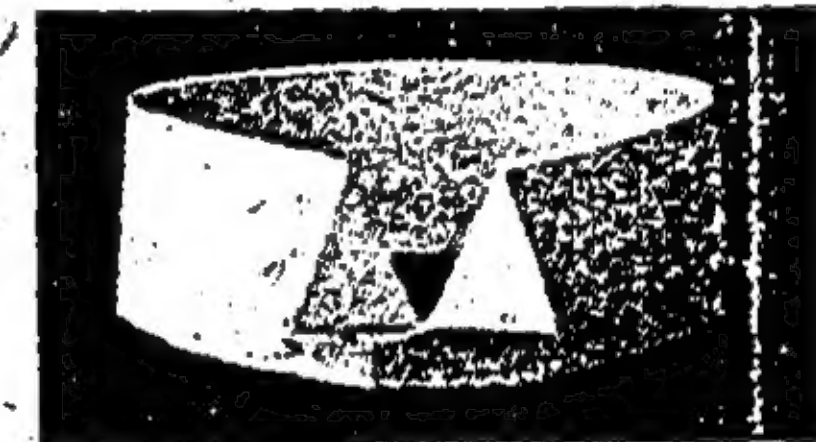


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MONTEAGLE	Sept. 18	EMPERESS OF ASIA	Nov. 22
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 27	MONTEAGLE	Nov. 24
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 25	EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Dec. 20
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Nov. 7		

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J. H. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

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L'DON via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	Shinaba Maru Capt. Higo Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada	T. 12,500 T. 12,500
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki Fushimi Maru Capt. Irizawa Shirano Maru Capt. Fraser Kaga Maru Capt. Komatsubara Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 8,000 T. 21,000 T. 16,000 T. 12,500 T. 9,600
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		MON., 8th Oct., at noon. WED., 24th Oct., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		THURSDAY, 20th Sept.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		TUES., 25th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		TUES., 25th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		SATUR., 10th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		SUN., 23rd Sept., at 11 a.m.
KOBE		SATURDAY, 22nd Sept.
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TENYO MARU	22,000	25th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	10th Nov.
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Tjisondari	15th Oct.	Tjikembang	16th Dec.

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SHANGHAI	Anhui	16th Sept. at d'light.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Changchow	16th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	18th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	20th Sept. at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	Kueichow	22nd Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	23rd Sept. at d'light.

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Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between

Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of

Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are

landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment

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Hongkong September 15, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjibodas		17th Sept.	18th Sept.	Kobe, Yhamu
Tjimanok		28th Sept.	27th Oct.	Shanghai

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric lights and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having

good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and

Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain

Halifax ... [A. E. Hodgins] ... TUES., 13th Sept., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

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Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via W'wei	Chipsing	Tues., 18th Sept. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Tues., 18th Sept. at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 22nd Sept. at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 22nd Sept. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and

Panama.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and

carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

HONGKONG LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes

calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommo-

dation, and through tickets can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-

modation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when

indicated on schedule.

BORNEO LINE.—Overland per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-

date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadiat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Dera.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin

calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-

ment, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports

with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

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parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Proxy Vote for Mariners.

The attention of nautical men is centred on the "Representation of the People Bill" which is at present engaging the attention of Parliament, says the "Journal of Commerce," but perhaps the men who are awaiting the final result with the keenest interest are those merchant seamen who are hoping, if the amendment on the notice list in the name of Sir J. S. Harwood Banner be successfully carried through, to thereby obtain the privilege of voting by proxy. It is a standing injustice to the "old country" that, while, for many years, the naturalised alien was allowed a voice in the government of a country which was not his own, the British-born seaman who daily faced peril for his country's sake was unrepresented and unrecognized. The Mercantile Marine Service Association is still pressing the matter of the right of British merchant seamen to a vote, and correspondence is being maintained with influential members of Parliament. Replies have recently been elicited from Sir L. G. Chiozza Money, the Right Hon. W. Runciman, Sir Joseph Compton, Mr. A. Wilkie, M.P., member for Dundee, and many others. Mr. de F. Pennefather, M.P., member for Kirkdale, Liverpool, writes:—"In reply to yours of the 2nd instant I am obliged to you for having drawn my attention to the amendment to which you refer: I have added my name thereto in support." Mr. W. W. Rutherford, M.P., member for West Derby, writes:—"Thank you very much for your explanatory letter about Mariners' Votes, which I will, of course, support." Mr. W. C. Anderson, M.P., writes:—"I have received your letter in regard to the question of the enfranchisement of seamen under the 'Representation of the People Bill.' Any feasible plan in this direction will have my very hearty support." Mr. A. F. Whyte, member for Perth, writes:—"I am heartily in favour of your proposal." The following extracts from letters recently addressed to the secretary of the association by enthusiastic members are an eloquent testimony to the demand which exists in the service for the privilege of voting by proxy:—"One member writes:—"This war has brought the vital importance of the British Mercantile Marine to the nation more to the front than any other thing could have done. The eyes and ears of the British people have long been closed to its great services, and it may well be termed the blood of our great nation. Our association has been hammering away at them, and the mariner has been able to feel that at last his services are being appreciated by his countrymen. May he ever win their trust and admiration. But there is still much room for improvement. I have always been in favour of a seaman recording his vote during his absence from home, and it has been a great injustice to him that he has not been able to do so." Another says:—"I have pleasure in returning the voting paper. The Mercantile Marine has ever been the Reserve of the Navy, R.N.R. or otherwise, and, to quote the 'Act for the Government of the Navy,' 'Whereon, under the good providences of God, the wealth, safety and strength of the kingdom chiefly depends.' One member writes:—"Enclosed you find the papers duly filled up, every member of my crew having recorded his name. I have always held 'that those who go down to the sea in ships' should have the 'proxy.' If the 'Stay-at-Homes' refuse it now, they should be made to starve or sent to sea in an over-laden mudflat." The secretary is in receipt of the following letter from a member who speaks in very warm terms of praise of the efforts of the association in endeavouring to obtain the proxy vote for seamen:—"Enclosed please find voting papers and petition, form completed. On behalf of my officers and self I wish to thank you for the great improvements you have brought about in the past; long may you continue on in the good work, the results of which must be very encouraging to those who work so untiringly for the cloth. Wishing you every success in all your undertakings."

Germany and the Exchange.
The newspapers in Copenhagen state that 20,000,000 marks in gold have arrived from Germany, with a view to improving the rate of exchange. The shipment included a large quantity of securities, principally for Sweden.

A PATRIOTIC CALL.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par (\$10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

It is desired and a resolution for that purpose has been passed, to increase the Capital of the Company to \$1,000,000 by the issue of new shares, for the purpose of extending the business which is firmly believed will, if so extended, not only prove exceedingly profitable to all interested in the Company, but will also supply a want to local concerns.

The Capital of the Company is now \$1,000,000 of which only \$78,080 has been paid up and, on this the Company last year made a net profit of \$19,517 and paid a dividend of 10 per cent at the end of the present financial year. It is anticipated that doubling the Capital will at least treble the profit; and, should this anticipation be realized, the Company could pay at least a steady Twenty per cent.

Steel Castings are needed for numerous purposes by all Railway contractors, Engineering and Dock Companies, everywhere in China, and by many small manufacturers. At present a large portion of the Steel products which this Company is able to manufacture is obtained from abroad—at probably a great expense—in consequence of the very limited capacity of this Company to carry out orders received. With an increased Capital, enabling more furnaces to be erected, and more labour employed, this Company would then be in a position to supply most of, if not all, the needs for steel castings in this part of the world; for, with the experience now acquired by the General Managers, and by their present head workmen, there should be no difficulty whatsoever in most satisfactorily fulfilling such requirements.

It is much desired that sufficient additional capital be subscribed, beyond that which is required for the further development of the Steel Casting Department, in order to enable a plant to be obtained, and set up, for the purpose of rolling Steel Ingots into material for Engineering, Dock, and Building requirements; for which material there is now a great demand.

It is therefore trusted that many persons in the Colony will be found ready to subscribe towards the increased capital desired, both for their own benefit, and for that of the community generally.

The General Managers are ready and willing to enter into any reasonable agreement desired by the Company to continue their services for a lengthy period. Also, if desired by the Company, they are fully prepared to transfer the control to a Board of Directors, comprised of such persons who are in a position to introduce business, as the Company thinks advisable.

The minimum subscription for the new shares now offered to the public, upon which the General Managers may proceed to allotment, is \$200,000.

MR. C. BERNARD BROWN of the firm of Messrs. LINSTED & DAVIS, Hongkong, is the Auditor of the Company.

A copy of this prospectus has been duly filed for registration with the Registrar of the Companies.

Application for Shares should be made to the Company's Bankers, or the office of the General Managers, where forms will be supplied.

GORDON & CO.
General Managers.
Dated this 22nd day of August, 1917.

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1916-17.

Report presented to the Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the General Managers, on Wednesday, the 15th August, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock a.m.

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Auditor's Fee and writing off depreciation on Company's Plant, Machinery, Leasehold and Stock, is \$19,517. This amount together with the sum of \$15,543.51 undistributed profit brought forward from last year makes an available balance of \$35,060.51 which is reserved to appropriate as follows:—To place to Reserve Fund \$10,000.00. To pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share \$7,500.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account \$17,560.51.

Dr.		Cr.	
BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MAY, 1917.			
LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Share Capital		Machinery, Melting Furnaces, Foundry Plant and Tools (including Ammelung and Exhausting Chambers and also all rights to secret processes as per last account)	\$ 83,538.12
Authorized 100,000 shares at \$10 each	\$1,000,000	Less sold, etc.	5,127.72
Issued 7,800 shares at \$10 each	78,000		\$ 78,410.40
MORTGAGE ACCOUNT	5,000	Less Depreciation	4,500.00
RENTS CREDITORS including General Managers' PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	20,733.72		\$ 73,910.40
Balance as per last account	\$19,543.51	Additions during the year	61,256.01
Profit for the year	19,517.53	Value of 2 Launches as per last account	4,500.00
	39,261.04	Less Depreciation	4,000.00
			\$ 4,500.00
		Office Furniture and Fixtures including valuable drawings as per last account	\$ 8,100.00
		Less Depreciation	8,100.00
			\$ 0.00
		Stock in trade	\$ 27,449.70
		Less Depreciation	78.89
			\$ 27,370.81
		Work in Progress	6,000.00
		Accounts Receivable	15,754.35
		Cash at Bank and in hand	7,425.19
			\$ 143,302.27
	\$ 143,302.27		\$ 143,302.27

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

To Interest Account	\$ 450.00	By Balance Working Account	\$ 28,117.79
To Auditor's Fee	200.00		
To Depreciation on Machinery, Plant, Stock, etc.	7,500.00		
To Writing off old Machinery	95.25		
To Profit on the year	19,517.53		
	\$ 28,117.79		\$ 28,117.79

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found it to be in accordance therewith.

I have reviewed all the information and explanations I have received. No depreciation has been written off from the Balance Sheet which appears in the books at their original cost namely \$11,308.54. Subject to the foregoing observation in my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up to give a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.,
Auditor.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1917.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 3 o'clock.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Form of application for Shares.

To the General Managers of
HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,
Having paid to the Company's bankers the sum of \$_____ being a deposit of \$10 per share for _____ shares of \$10 each of the above named Company I (or we) request you to allot to me (or us) _____ shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and I (or we) agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot to me (or us) and I (or we) authorize you to register me (or us) as the holder (s) of the said shares.

Name in full _____
Address _____
Description _____
Date _____
Signature _____

Receipt for Application Money.

Received this _____ day of _____ on account of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., from _____ the sum of \$_____ being a deposit of \$10 per share upon _____ shares of \$10 each of the above named Company.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Cashier.

N.B.—This receipt when returned to the applicant must be preserved, and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due on allotment, will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

CONSCIENCE AND CONSCRIPTION.

Some Comments from America.

The conscientious objector is "a phenomenon of a transitional stage" that presents to us a new social problem which is already known in England. There is no such thing as a conscientious objector in a nation which has long had universal compulsory military service, and of course there is no possibility of such an offence under a system of voluntary or mercenary armies, says a writer in the *Survey* (New York), who points out that the conscientious objector appears only when a nation changes from a voluntary to a compulsory system, from an army of paid enlisted soldiers to an army recruited by conscription or selective draft. From one aspect the problem of these conscientious objectors is merely that of any lawbreaker, but, we are told, there is no more serious social question than to discover just penalties for lawbreakers and educational methods for saving potential offenders before the irrevocable act has been committed. Selective draft "does not require all to fight, but it does accept the principle of universal military obligation." Having accepted this principle, the nation cannot allow the exercise of private judgment as to obedience to the national will. We read then:—

"The nation may, however, allow alternative service with great liberality, recognizing that many occupations are of national importance comparable to that of military service itself. Quakers and Seventh-day Adventists may claim exemption under a special clause, but exemption boards are authorized to grant exemption on many grounds, not to classes, but to individuals, and they may appropriately recognise a preference for certain forms of service based upon conscientious scruples, as well as one based upon previous occupation or special skill.

"The loyal citizen who responds with alacrity to the call of the nation is not necessarily the one who first and most eagerly

seizes the opportunity to enlist in the Army. He is rather the one who, with alacrity and hearty goodwill, accepts the decision of the nation as expressed by the constituted authorities as to where and how he shall serve the nation."

The *Survey* contributor goes on to say that it is sound national policy not to create unnecessary dissatisfaction or to make any number of people feel they have just grievances. Of course the real soldier, the real traitor, or the seditious conspirator must be dealt with as other criminals. The problem is to avoid increasing their apparent number artificially by arbitrary and unnecessary severity in applying laws and regulations to "those who are really patriotic, law-abiding, and loyal citizens, but who, whether they derive their inspiration from the teachings of Quakers, or from the teachings of Socialists, or from their own inner consciousness, are averse to engaging in military operations." To such conscientious objectors there is no reason to impute superior morality. Doubtless there will be saints and sinners among them, and the thing to do is to protect them in their rights, and afford them opportunity for such national service as they can render. It is noted further that:—

"The non-conformist has his honorable place in social progress. As a critic of existing institutions, as a prophet of better things, as a bold experimenter, as a dreamer of dreams, a seer of visions, as an inventor and builder, even as an iconoclastic destroyer, the non-conformist may be one to whom society is in debt beyond calculation. But extreme variations from type are not only biologically, but also, from the point of view of economic and social advantage, subject to limitations. Society cannot tolerate the superman who is an exploiter, and society has always to try to redeem or to eliminate the parasitic dependent and the criminal. The conscientious objector belongs, for the most part, among no such extremes. Mild measures conceived in reasonableness, and good will should prevent his becoming a

A LINER'S EXPERIENCE.

Queer Prank of South Pacific.

Whether an island in the South Pacific was swallowed up in a convulsion of nature to which an eruption of a volcano, a tidal wave and earthquake were accompaniments was the mystery brought to a Pacific Coast port last month by officers and passengers of an Oceanic Steamship Company liner. The liner was thrown up on a coral reef by the phenomenon, but escaped serious damage by the skillfulness of her skipper in getting her off immediately.

"I was swept out of my course eight miles in 53 miles" said Captain J. H. Trask speaking to a San Francisco reporter "by some unusual conditions. I have made 53 voyages to the South Seas and never has there been a deviation of more than a mile or so from my reckoning."

"I am certain a volcano on one of the Tonga group of islands must have caused the disturbance, although I was several hundred miles from those islands. The same day, July 9, there was a tidal wave at Pago-Pago, Samoa."

"My ship struck on the south-east end of Turtle Island, which is 200 miles south of Pago-Pago. The area of disturbance, caused by a volcanic eruption, or whatever it was, must have extended for 1,000 miles."

Some years ago one of the Tongas disappeared under the ocean when a volcano erupted and there was loss of life. Some of the islands are inhabited and some uninhabited.

The liner was to go into dry-dock for examination as to the damage done to the bow by striking the reef.

serious annoyance. Like other citizens, he owes allegiance to the nation, and it is incumbent on the nation to make that allegiance attractive, whatever sacrifice it may involve; or, in the case of the few who fail utterly in their allegiance, to limit their power for harm by depriving them of every genuine claim of unjust treatment."

"POLICE RESERVE GAZETTE."

The September number of this bright little magazine has just been published, and it can be said that in the quality and variety of its contents it bears a very favourable comparison with preceding numbers. The editor discourses generally from his chair on several subjects of much interest to the Corps, and also refers to the competitions which are now an attractive feature of the *Gazette*. There is more detailed reference to "How the 'Skateboard Story' should have been made," while a new competition, which should be at least as popular as any of its predecessors, is announced. The contributions are in prose and good verse, plus a topical cartoon on Service pay grievances depicting Mr. Lloyd George being interviewed by "Aunt Dorothy"—a personage well-known to readers of the *Gazette*. The cartoon is ably drawn, and we congratulate Lieutenant Millington upon his portrayal of our worthy Premier. In "St. Brandon's Isle"—a very beautiful poem—we have E.W.L. in serious mood, indicating that the truly poetic and not the merely flippant can appeal to him when he wills. "A Competitor's Trials" by "Sour Grapes" is clever and amusing, as is also Mr. P. G. Woodhouse's verses entitled "The German Professor." There is another instalment of "In the Barber's Chair," which we find as facetious as the first of the series of these Cookney sketches. "Queer Signboards Seen on Patrol," "Aunt Dorothy's Trade Report," "A Policeman's Amazing Experience" and an account of the "First Criminal Court Held in the Colony," also add considerably to the interest and value of the number. There are many other bright features in the *Gazette*, which we have much pleasure in once again cordially recommending to our readers.

A Happy Choice.

One of the principal avenues of Saigon has been called "Boulevard Kitchener" by decision of the Municipal Council.

TOO ZEALOUS.

Police Reserve Constable Rebuked.

Water, dropped from a verandah in Elgin Street, by a small boy, was responsible for a considerable commotion last evening. All would have been well had the youngster first ascertained that nobody was going to receive a shower, but he didn't, and thereby hangs a tale. It so happened that a woman not looking for a bath was caught unawares by the waterfall and she naturally resented being soaked from head to foot. In a few choice words she indicated as much to some people on the top verandah. It is safe to say that they did not accept her remarks in the right spirit; they even went so far as to deride the unfortunate person, which added insult to injury, so that the stream of words, instead of being checked, became fiercer and steadier. A Police Reservist, named Ritchie, was passing in plain clothes and he noted in the matter not wisely but too zealously. As a preliminary he ordered the aggrieved woman to "shut up" and decided to investigate the circumstances up aloft. Unwittingly an old man barred his path and he was ruthlessly shoved aside by the constable, who, finding a basket containing earthenware utensils inconveniently in his way, kicked them out and smashed them. A burly Chinese, the indignant owner of them, took exception to this behaviour, demonstrating in practical form his displeasure by grabbing the constable's coat. A hostile crowd gathered and added their quota. The upshot of the affair was that the policeman, the man who had torn his coat, and the woman who had received a drenching, all wended their way to the Station, where the man who had committed the assault was charged. The story was told to Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning.

After hearing the evidence, his Worship, addressing the con-

PILLAGING.

How the German Army Grows Rich in War Time.

A pamphlet by Mr. Arnold Steinmann-Bucher, entitled "The People's fortune in Germany," published at Stuttgart in 1916, gives significant particulars as to profits that the soldiers of the Kaiser are reaping from the war. We find (page 76) statements made by the head managers of the Dresden post office regarding the sums of money sent into Germany by soldiers at the front. One division of Saxony Reserve for-warded, in September 1914, ten thousand post-office orders amounting to three hundred and ninety one thousand marks, and in October, twenty thousand post-office orders making a total of eight hundred thousand marks. Calculating that a month's pay for a division can scarcely amount to over a hundred and fifty, or a hundred and sixty thousand marks, we may conclude that the wealth Mr. Steinmann-Bucher takes such pride in, had its principal source in systematically organized theft and pillage.

It is in this way that the German army, under the benevolent eye of its chiefs, intends to reply to the partisans of "a peace without indemnities"—Paris Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.

table, said that he had gone beyond his duty. The story of the witnesses for the defence had been entirely consistent, whereas his tale had not. "I have no doubt," he said, "that you went into the house, but whether you broke the pots I don't know, but although you were perhaps annoyed with the defendant I do not think that it was your duty to go on as you did. The defendant and witnesses would be bound over to keep the peace, as I think they might quarrel among themselves, and I don't propose to bind the constable over, as I think he has had his lesson. I shall make no order for compensation for the torn coat."

Sergeant Pitt observed that under the regulations the constable, if in plain clothes, should have put his badge on.

PEACE ZEPPELINS.

A German Dream.

The *Tagliche Rundschau* published recently the full scheme of the Central European International Aerial Traffic Company as presented to all the Federal States and the Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian Governments. In view of the extreme probability of this scheme being adopted wholly or in part, the Federal Council will at its next meeting discuss a new federal law governing aerial traffic, writes Mr. Charles Tower. It should be understood that it is not the details of the scheme which are being considered but questions arising from the introduction of aerial lines. These include the question whether the State shall leave control of private capital or shall itself subsidize the company, the aerial transport of imperial mails, the control of passenger traffic by special police, arrangements for Customs inspections, landing-stages, and Zeppelin sheds.

According to the *Review* the company's scheme provides for three main routes, five side routes, eight feeding routes, three cross-routes, and one grand circle route—Mulhouse, Luxembourg, Aix-la-Chapelle, Wilhelmshafen, Kiel, Cismortui, Braas, Fiume, Trieste, Innsbruck, Zurich, Mulhouse. The main routes are: (1) Hamburg, Berlin, Vienna; (2) Strasbourg, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, Munich, Vienna; and (3) Berlin, Dresden, Prague, and Vienna. After Vienna all three run via Budapest to Constantinople.

The five side routes all ran to Berlin, and the eight feeders to various pick-up stations on the main routes. The scheme provides for stopping stations about every 150 miles and an average speed of about 60 miles an hour. The service will be carried out largely by Zeppelins discharged from military and naval service after the war.

Sanitary Board.

The agenda for Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board contains only formal business.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1917.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TROUBLED RUSSIA.

The Situation Still Obscure.

London, September 14.

The situation in Russia is far from clear. M. Kerensky continues to dismiss and appoint Generals and to deal with Cabinet crises. The cause of the latter, it is said, is chiefly the serious food position. Several Ministers have resigned, some of whom were subsequently prevailed upon to remain. Meanwhile nothing is known of General Korniloff's whereabouts. General Alexeieff has been with General Korniloff's Army for two days "arranging terms of surrender." There is no definite news of what is going on outside the Petrograd districts, but the following telegram from General Verkhovsky, the Commandant at Moscow, to General Kaledine, the Headman of the Don Cossacks, shows that things are not running smoothly as far as the Cossacks are concerned.—"Cossack elements are proceeding in the Don region at the moment. The enemy is pushing towards Petrograd. I do not know how to interpret this, but if it means that the Cossacks are declaring war on Russia, I warn you that an unauthorized appearance of Cossack troops in the Moscow district will be regarded as a sign of revolt."

BIG ENEMY ATTACK IN THE WEST.

A Fierce Hand-to-Hand Combat.

London, September 14.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that yesterday's attack north-west of Langemarck was a considerable affair. Unusually heavy artillery firing warned our troops, so that when the Germans came on they met with such an outburst of rifle and machine-gun fire that they wavered. But so dense were the assaulting waves that the attack reached close quarters, resulting in a fierce hand-to-hand combat. Our main line stood firm, and the enemy suffered high losses.

The enemy, who is jumpy, evidently wanted to test the efficiency of the defence along the rising ground between St. Jean and Langemarck. The manner in which he is constantly moving his artillery suggests uncertainty, and also suggests that the efficiency with which our counter-battery work is carried out with aerial aid is rendering it difficult for the enemy gunners to conceal their positions. The ground in the battle zone continues to be bad, despite the drying weather. Non-porous clay holes hold the water indefinitely, and the incessant shell bursts in these little lagoons throw up great fountains which keep the mud liquid.

German Claims.

London, September 14.

A German official wireless message states:—"We drove out the enemy from a wood in the sector northward of Langemarck and took numerous English prisoners. We penetrated the French lines to the west of Guignicourt, taking prisoners."

GLORIOUS DEEDS OF THE WAR.

London, September 14.

Further most stirring stories of heroism are contained in the *Gazette* in announcing the award of eleven new Victoria Crosses and one bar to the Victoria Cross. The recipient of the latter is Captain Noel Chavasse, late of the Medical Corps, who, though severely wounded early in the action whilst carrying a wounded soldier to the dressing station, refused to leave his post and for two days not only continued to perform his duties, but went out repeatedly under heavy fire to search for and attend to wounded. Although practically without food, worn with fatigue and faint with his wounds, he assisted in carrying in a number of badly wounded men over difficult ground with extraordinary energy, his extraordinary energy and inspiring example being instrumental in rescuing many wounded who would otherwise undoubtedly have succumbed. This devoted and gallant officer subsequently died of wounds.

The following is typical of others:—Sergeant Edward Cooper, of the Rifle Corps, with four men rushed, despite heavy fire, towards a concrete blockhouse 250 yards away, from which machine-guns were holding up the advance. A battalion on his left was also causing heavy casualties to his own battalion. He ordered his own men to lie down when a hundred yards distant and to fire at the blockhouse, but, finding the machine-guns not silenced, he rushed straight at them and fired his revolver into an opening in the blockhouse, whereupon the machine-guns ceased fire and the garrison of forty-five, with seven machine-guns, surrendered. This magnificent act of courage undoubtedly saved a possibly serious check to the whole advance and also a great number of lives.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Still Progressing.

London, September 15.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We progressed and made prisoners in the neighbourhood of Winnipeg crossroads to the north-east of St. Julien. The enemy's artillery is active at the Lens sector, and there has been considerable reciprocal artillery firing to the east of Ypres. Despite the weather our aeroplanes dropped eighty bombs on the enemy's billets to the east of Lens and used machine guns on the troops in the open and in the trenches. Three of our aeroplanes are missing."

Enemy Penetrate French Advanced Line.

London, September 15.

A French communique states:—"On the right bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, the Germans attacked positions recently captured to the North of Caurieres Wood, penetrating our advanced line on a front of five hundred metres. Fighting continues."

THE KING AND OUR MAIMED WARRIORS.

London, September 14.

The Press Bureau announces that H. M. the King has issued a message to repatriated soldiers, welcoming them back to the Old Country, for whose honour and safety their duty has been nobly done. His Majesty hopes that the happiness of home life among their friends may heal the wounds and obscure the memories of their sufferings.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.) state:—

Discipline.

Under the provisions of Section 5 of the Hongkong Police Reserve Ordinance, 1917, the Honourable Captain Superintendent of Police has deputed the D.S.P. (R.) and the undersigned to exercise the powers of punishment by fine or confinement to barracks conferred upon him by Section 3, sub-section 2 thereof.

Standing Orders.

Under the provisions of Section 5 of the above named Ordinance, the Honourable Captain Superintendent of Police has deputed the D.S.P. (R.) to exercise the power conferred by Section 4 thereof of issuing such Departmental Orders as the latter may think fit.

The D.S.P. (R.) hereby issues, as Departmental Orders all existing Regulations and standing Orders of the Force. These will in future be referred to under the title "Departmental Orders".

Reports.

On and from Monday, September 17, all Defaulter Reports must be sent to this Office, and not, as hitherto, to the A.S.P. (R.) at Victoria Gaol.

Service Board.

Warning Officers are required to send to this Office, on or before Wednesday, September 19, the following information:—

(a) Number of Crown Sergeants and Constables available for Patrol Duty (including those on leave or medical leave due to expire on or before October 11.)

(b) Number doing duty in each Police District, indicating those detailed for duty by Warning Officers of other Companies or Platoons.

CANTON AFFAIRS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows under date of September 14:—

The Tsuchun and the Governor of Canton have given instructions to the Ministries of Interior, War and Communications, to establish a postal censorship in Canton. Two delegates have been appointed to take charge in Canton and one delegate each has been sent to Shamsui, Kong Moon, Swatow, Hoihow and Pakhoi.

It is learned that a certain important person in Canton has telegraphically requested Tam Yuen-hoi, ex-Tsuchun of Hunan, to come to Canton to discuss the question of despatching reinforcements to Hunan.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has decided to establish the Generalissimo's office in the building of Canton Cement Works. A battalion of bodyguards has been ordered to station itself there.

Mr. Tang Shao-yi has not yet accepted the position of Finance Minister in the Military Government. Dr. Sun is very anxious to persuade him to take the post.

Chang Hoi-yu, the Divisional Commander of Yunnan troops, has declared that since the Military Government has been established he can only obey orders from the Generalissimo.

It is reported that General Luk Wing-ting proposes to issue \$1,500,000 of internal Military bonds for military expenses in Kwongtung.

Second-Lieut. Flood.

News has been received in Shanghai to the effect that 2nd-Lieutenant S. J. Flood, of the Loyal North Lancastrians, was wounded at Meenies Ridge on the 9th June. He is now progressing favourably in a Liverpool Hospital. 2nd-Lieutenant Flood, who is a Shanghai boy, was in the employ of the Standard Oil Company before leaving there about two years ago.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MORE SWEDISH DUPLICITY EXPOSED.

Washington, September 14.

The State Department has published correspondence between von Eckhardt, the German Minister at Mexico, and the German Chancellor, in which the former recommends the secret bestowal of a decoration upon Cronholm, the Swedish *Chargé d'Affaires*, who was formerly at Peking and Tokio, for transmitting messages on behalf of the German Legation.

The following is an extract from von Eckhardt's letter to the Chancellor, dated 8th March, 1916:—"Since Cronholm arrived here he has not disguised his sympathy for Germany. He is the only diplomat through whom information from a hostile camp is obtainable." Von Eckhardt emphasises that the bestowal of a decoration openly would make the enemy suspicious, hence it must be postponed till after the war.

The Swedish *Chargé d'Affaires* here, in an interview, stated that Cronholm was dismissed in January. The *Chargé d'Affaires* refused to discuss the cause.

THE FRENCH EASTERN FRONT.

London, September 15.

A French Eastern communique states:—"Our troops are consolidating the new positions at Pogradec. Our prisoners now number 378, and the booty includes a big Austrian Howitzer."

SWEDISH OFFICIAL REMOVED.

London, September 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that M. Ewerloef, Secretary General to the Foreign Office, has been removed, presumably in connection with the Lurberg affair.

GERMANY FROM WITHIN.

Some Interesting News Items.

Dr. Dernburg explained at a recent meeting at Neumunster how Germany could dispense with a war indemnity. He said: "When it is asked whether we do not want to demand any war indemnity, the answer is that it may be possible to demand a war indemnity only if we can completely overthrow and cripple one of our enemies. Whether that is physically possible for us I do not know. But it would cause endless bloodshed, weakening of our people, and postponement of the work of restoration, and it is clear that it would be an immense obstacle to any reconciliation in the future. If a reconciliation peace cannot be expected unless we abandon war indemnities, it is better to take the peace and to do without the indemnities."

According to Dr. Dernburg, German savings in the year before the war amounted to \$2,500,000,000, whereas the interest on Germany's war expenditure would be at the utmost half that sum. "What is the use," he said, "of our taking large sums from the rest of the world in order to use them, not for the development of the people and works of peace, but for the strengthening of the war machine, in order to make Germany into a self-contained armed camp, threatened on all sides? If you give a free course to the German spirit of enterprise, it will succeed in being so productive that the burden of our war expenditure will not be oppressive. If we get reconciliation, and establish our finances in a way that will not injure our trade, we shall get out of this impasse."

The Metal Workers' Union, the largest trade union in Germany, recently passed the following resolution: "In view of the fact that the working of short time is becoming ever more common in the war industry, on account of shortage of coal, electric current, and materials, we demand that the workmen shall everywhere be paid for the time lost. The intolerable prices of food and all other necessities compel the workmen to insist upon this demand, as a further deterioration of their living conditions is unbearable."

The German Colonial Secretary, Herr Solf, in reply to a message from the German Colonial Society, said: "I cherish the hope that with God's help it will be vouchsafed to our brave East Africans to hold out successfully until a happy end to the war has been reached. The Fatherland thinks with pride of its sons who are fighting in distant Africa, and after the conclusion of peace will accord them the recognition that they deserve."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* published under the heading "Campaign of annihilation Against the Little Neutrals: Brutal Assault by the Americans," the first telegram from the

United States and Copenhagen about the American embargo, and added the following comment: "Never has brutality been more shamelessly displayed than in the glorifications of violence of the roughest kind which ascend from the complacent American friends of the world. On the other hand, we hear complaints that are overwhelming in their strength—the cry of the free citizens of the North, before whose eyes the torture-chamber is opening. The American dares what England shrinks from doing. America not only overcomes the neutrals, but will master the Entente."

A writer in the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* thus describes the appearance of the German Crown Prince at the front in Champagne: "We had not long to wait before the heir to the throne arrived. As his gaze passed over us, his clear Hohenzollern eyes showed the same fire and seriousness as previously in Berlin. Just as he walked into the middle of the square, which we formed, the sun burst through the clouds, and as the heir to the German Crown stood there, slim and upright in the brilliant light, his likeness to the pictures of Frederick the Great was once more remarkably striking. For me the picture of this Hohenzollern prince, now ripened into a serious man, our future Kaiser, is unforgettable. It sits in the memory of the great history of the house of Hohenzollern, and gives me firm confidence in its future for the welfare of our Fatherland. Without the Hohenzollerns, no Prussia; without Prussia, no Germany."

A Landsturm captain, named Hooker, who has been stationed for two and a half years at Lille and is disgusted at the stubbornness of the French, writes thus in the *Tageszeitung*: "Hundreds of thousands of German soldiers, belonging to all classes and callings and of all ages, have in these two and a half years seen the French people as it really is. Their politeness, which is as verbose as it is empty, no longer deceives us. We know that almost before we have turned our back on France the French will again be repeating in chorus all the lying tales about the German Hun. And they will hate us. For God's sake let that be ever before the eyes of the men who are preparing the future peace with the French."

Silent Auctioneer.

The much derided "Dutch auction,"—a sale in which the bids decrease until a sale is effected—has recently been systematized in Holland into a ceremony of solemn silence. The hand is set at a price above that which the goods will probably bring, and is slowly moved to lower figures until some trader indicates his willingness to buy. When the indicator reaches a price at which a trader is willing to buy, he presses an electric button. This shows his number on the dial, and the lot is knocked down to him at the price indicated.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—15th Sunday after Trinity, 16th September, 1917. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Kempton. Psalms: Weldon. Rimbault. Te Deum: Oakley in F. Jubilate: Ouseley. Hymns: 290, 193, N.B.—Psalm 79 verses 1, 5, 6, 9, 14 in unison. Psalm 80 verses 3, 7, 14, 19 in unison. God Save the King. Holy Communion (12 noon). Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Turle, Cooke, Heywood, Hopkins. Magnificat: Turle, (23rd morning.) Nunc Dimittis: Felton. Hymns: 200, 277, 31.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday 16th September, Morning Service, at 11 o'clock. Hymns: 344, 570, 109, 300, 146. Evening Service at 6 o'clock. Hymns: 366, 27, 131, 140, 352. Preacher: Rev. T. Robinson.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service, 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m. Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen-ealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 15d. 11h. 15m.—No returns from Japan or Vladivostok. Pressure has increased at all stations reporting, particularly at Shanghai; it remains highest in the Pacific to the south of Japan, and is relatively low over India; gradients are everywhere slight.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.23 inch. Total since January 1st, 73.19 inches against an average of 71.03 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS

ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.	Forecast.
H. & S.	or variable winds, moderate to light; fair, generally.
1 Hongkong to Gap Hook.	The same as No. 1.
2 Formosa Channel.	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 15, 1917.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous	Day	On date	On date
		at 9 p.m.	at 4 a.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer	29.79	29.86	29.83	
Temperature	85	77	87	
Humidity	73	92	64	
Wind Direction	E. CALM	S.		
" Force	3	0	2	
Weather	o	c	c	
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.28	
Lightest spec. air Temperature on the 24th by lowest			75.18	75.18

H.K. Observatory, Sept. 15, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Bradford Dyers' Excess Profits.

At Bradford Ernest Mortimer and Wilkinson Peel, slubbing dyers, of Castle Dyeworks, Bradford, were summoned for conspiring to defraud the Inland Revenue of money due for excess profits, also for making a false return. Mr. E. B. Hanton, Inspector of Taxes, stated that on the defendants' accounts being challenged it was admitted that sales printed in 1915 and 1916 amounted to £6,265. This meant a loss of excess profits duty of £3,727, and under-assessment for income-tax by £233 for the two years. The case was adjourned for a fortnight.

GREEK KING'S FALL.

The Entente Policy Examined.

In an article to the *Daily Telegraph*, Dr. E. J. Dillon says:—

King Constantine, the Prussian Field-Marshal, making a hurried bow to the world audience before which he so long played a difficult part with rare ability and acknowledged success, has suddenly made his exit uttering a cheery adieu. For he confidently expects to return in triumph to his admiring subjects as soon as the curtain has fallen on the last act of the drama, and it would be rash to dismiss his anticipation with an unbelieved smile—for other and more startling forecasts of his come true, despite the assurances of his adversaries that they were but childish bluff. And for his return to the throne he has taken due precautions. Over and over again he was informed that the bulk of the Greeks were with Venizelos, and would not long delay this statesman's resumption of power, this time as President of a Hellenic Republic. But the Allies, to whose interest it would have been to see this change effected, laboured hard and successfully to thwart the efforts of those who were striving to bring it about, and in the end they saw themselves compelled to incur the odium of direct and deep-ranging intervention in the domestic affairs of Greece. And through the intermediary of their High Commissioner, M. Jonnart, France and Britain have to-day made an appreciable move in the direction of undoing the work which for nearly three years they had been carrying on at considerable sacrifice of blood and money and self-respect. Since the days when they proclaimed their determination to set on all interference in Greece's domestic affairs they have moved with the swiftly moving events. Their original policy of non-intervention supplied all three Governments with the basis of that perfect harmony which they assured their peoples, prevailed among them. They agreed, on the one hand, to do nothing to frustrate King Tino's Germanophil strivings, and on the other hand to forbid Venizelos, because he was their friend, to do anything that might be a check to those designs.

And now the second act has closed as the first opened, with half measures of self-defence and whole-hearted confidence in their efficacy. In truth, the relations of the Allied countries towards Greece might be characterised as a tragedy of errors on the one side and a comedy of effective side-thrusts on the other. For undisclosed reasons Allied diplomacy systematically furthered those strivings of Tino which were instigated by Berlin, and Tino in turn cordially co-operated with Allied diplomacy for the same purpose. The inspired Press was thus able periodically to assert with truth that a perfect agreement existed between King Constantine's Ministers and the Governments of the Entente. They might have added, "and the Central Powers." Meanwhile, the Censor's heavy hand throttled all who protested against a policy that was obviously prolonging the war and multiplying its victims. Velocities of opposition to that policy were ruthlessly suppressed everywhere. For the one point on which there was a touching, if tacit, agreement among belligerents of both camps was the necessity of maintaining the Kaiser's brother-in-law on the throne of Greece and of avoiding everything that might wound his susceptibilities. And it is only in the thirty-fifth month of the war, with the utmost reluctance, after strong opposition, protracted negotiations, animated debates, and informal compromises, that the Governments of the Allied peoples have modified their tactics, run counter to their own resolutions, separated Constantine from his subjects, and deprived his heir and successor of his rights. There must have been very powerful motives for waiting so long before doing ought to further our interests, smothering our rights, fulfilling our duties. But they

cannot, we are told, be made known, or even hinted at. If M. Jonnart, or anybody else, had been sent as High Commissioner he could have removed the primary cause of all our failures in Greece, and this at an early phase of the struggle would have saved the lives of many brave men. The reasons which our Governments now plead for their tardy intervention to-day could with equal truth and greater force have been adduced in time to rescue the Serbs, to paralyse the Bulgars, to save the Roumanians, and to help us to victory in the Balkans. Germany moved every lever to prevent that victory, but was powerless to achieve her object without our own help. And that help was accorded methodically and perseveringly, on grounds which we may not learn to-day.

No adequate explanation of this sudden change of tactics has been issued or hinted, nor indeed could it be expected. For nothing calculated to weaken respect for public authority can be permitted by a Government anointed by the spirit of self-preservation. The French Government, who are naturally less reticent than our own, have just made a statement on the subject through their spokesman, M. Ribot. The French Premier lays stress on the moral obligation imposed by the Treaty of 1894 on France, Britain, and Russia to safeguard the Constitutional regime in Greece, and on the respect cherished by the Governments of these States for that moral obligation. He next declares that France and Britain are absolutely agreed that the Constitutional principle has been violated by King Constantine, who cannot, therefore, be entrusted with the duty of applying this principle again.

Against this thesis there is nothing to be urged, but much may be said about the timeliness and thoroughness of its application. At the Conference of the year 1884 the Protecting Powers had bestowed a Constitution on the Greek nation, guaranteed its observance, and laid it down that "Greece, under the Sovereignty of the Prince of Denmark, and the guarantee of the three Courts, forms a monarchical, independent, and Constitutional State." Further, the cession by Great Britain of the islands of Corfu, Cypriote, Zante, Crete, Santa Maura, and Pasa carried with it as an implied condition the maintenance of the Constitutional regime, under the supervision of the three Protecting Powers. It followed from that arrangement that these States may legitimately lead troops in Greece for the purpose of protecting its integrity against Turkey or Turkey's allies, and that it was their right, and might become their duty, to enforce respect for the Constitution, should it be violated by a whimsical, autocratic, or misguided monarch like the German Prince Otto, whose arbitrary misrule provoked a revolution in Athens and warranted his deposition and banishment. Such were the arms ready for use in the arsenal of the Allies, and King Constantine supplied their Governments with the strongest motives for employing them. But they shrank from coercion and everything that smacked of coercion. And some of their diplomats were obsequiousness incarnate. Greece, they argued, has a perfect right to determine her own policy, and it would become the Powers that guaranteed these rights to violate them.

This doctrine of self-denial, however, was misinterpreted and abused by the Greeks, accustomed to despise weakness and to reverence strength. And the King was one of the first to misconstrue it. When a certain Minister remarked to him one day that if he turned against the Protecting Powers, these, when victorious, would inflict a tremendous penalty on the entire Hellenic nation, "Not so," cried Constantine. "France and England, who respect principles and honour traditions, will never deal harshly by my people. As it was in the past, so it will be in the future. But the Germans would not hesitate a moment to pulverise us if it were against them that we turned. And that changes the situation considerably." This reasoning was unanswerable. Magnanimity, or, rather, Quixotic generosity,

characterised the attitude of the Entente Powers towards all the smaller neutral States—at the outset. The *beau geste* was in vogue everywhere. And the bulk of the Greek people, who abhor war and dread reprisals, were not slow to profit by it. They decided, that their country would remain neutral and conciliate the Teutons, whom the King, loved and the General Staff worshipped. The army, or, rather, its Teuton-trained chiefs, favoured the Germans, and would fain take an active part in the campaign on the Kaiser's side. And the King, whose interest was absorbed and awarded by the brilliant strategy of the Berlin General Staff, would have been delighted to realise their wishes, but the circumstances were so long unfavourable that the Kaiser dissuaded him from undertaking anything rash, and induced him to substitute wiles for arms and cajolery for violence, with the results from which we are still suffering. Firm faith in the final triumph of German arms sustained Constantine in the difficult, wearisome, and somewhat humiliating task in which he was engaged, and even now that our Press is calling out to him to believe and tremble, his faith is still unshaken. Hence he did not abdicate; he merely quitted his country for a time.

The narrative of Tino's deeds and misdeeds since the campaign began would make interesting reading. How he outwitted Entente diplomacy time after time and obliged it to put him on the back after each of its humiliating reverses reminds one of some of the fabulous feats of Reynard the Fox. It is a marvellous tale. But perfect unanimity marks the desire of the Allied Governments that the hidden hands—for there have been more than one—that shielded Constantine from the punishment he incurred shall remain hidden. For it would, we are told, be against public interest and edification to reveal it. And there is no reason to doubt the assurance of the Government.

It would serve no useful purpose to pass in review the various acts deemed treasonable by the average man in Tino's dealings with the various Cabinets, which served as a screen for his German advisers. For Gonaris, Skoulafis, Lambros, Zimis, and tutti quanti, together with their Ministerial colleagues, were out screens behind which the Kaiser and Behnmann-Hollweg propounded their advice and criticised the made in which it was executed. But Entente Ministers had motives too grave to be revealed to a curious public for taking no notice of these "eccentricities" of his Hellenic Majesty, who, it was assumed, could do no wrong. Indeed, the only viable and tangible wrong perpetrated during these critical years had its origin in those restless spirits who found fault with Tino and his protectors, and had to be repressed by patriotic censors. I remember one of my own many delinquencies in this matter which was promptly dealt with by a vigilant and energetic censor. In some article of mine I had made bold to tell the story of how Constantine had served as a go-between for his Imperial brother-in-law, and endeavored to seduce the Serbian Staff, and Government from its connection with the Entente, and to get them to make a separate peace. As it chanced the King made these overtures at a moment when his relations with the Allied Powers were being described as "unusually cordial," so that it was obviously against public interest that his "treachery" should become known to the nations against which it was directed. And they have lived in blissful ignorance of it to this day. What the general public fails to grasp is the pith and essence of Entente policy during the thirty-five months of the war, for if critics once understood that, they would soon put every separate act and incident in its appropriate setting. The three protectors of Greece became protectors of Constantine, who impoverished Greece; and they devoted all their care and solicitude to his well-being. If we assimilate that cardinal fact and approve it, we shall cease to blame Tino's statesmanship for the acts which are its corollaries.

FOR GOLFERS.

Some Fine Shots Recalled.

Below we give the last of the series of golfing articles contributed to the *New York Evening Post* by Harry Vardon:—

There are some shots that live in the memory. They present themselves to every grade of the golfing community. It happens at times that the long-handicap player accomplishes a stroke which strikes him by its excellence, and if it is not quite so good as the *tour de force* of a champion, the joy that it gives to its executant is complete.

What I would suggest is that, when the golfer wins this kind of exhilaration, he should reflect for a few moments on the subject of the stance, the swing, and other details which contributed to the making of the shot. Very likely he will be able to recall that he swung the club a trifle more easily and less snatchily than usual, his weight was forward at the instant of impact, or some other point that will stand out as a lesson learned.

Too often he is apt to go forward exultingly instead of thoughtfully. He is quite justified in permitting himself a glow of triumph, and he would be a peculiarly cold-blooded individual who could suppress it. He is reminded when the first flush past—he fails to try and learn something from it. The clever inventor rejoices exceedingly when the inspiration comes that he has been working, but he does not profit much unless he remembers how he has brought his efforts to a successful issue. The golfer cannot keep notes or working models of the various sections of his perfect shot, but frequently, if only he takes the trouble, he can point his mental finger-post to some detail of the mode of procedure that differed from the usual. That is precisely what he wants to do.

A Well-Sliced Ball.

As a rule, the first-class golfer knows from long experience and persistent practice in the higher science of the game the reason why the ball does a thrillingly useful thing. I am reminded of this matter by a shot which J. H. Taylor played in a recent fund-raising match, in which he and I opposed James Braid and Alexander Herd on the Mid-Surrey course, near London—a match which by the way, showed that Britain takes an interest in golf even in the midst of the European inferno, as about 3,000 spectators were present. At one hole our ball was badly stymied by trees. They were too high to permit of a pitching shot, and yet it was necessary that Taylor should reach the green. He took a brassie, played right away to the left, and imparted such a prodigious slice to the ball that, near the end of its flight, it swung in almost like a boomerang, and landed close to the hole.

That is a nice shot to know how to accomplish. It has a wonderful fascination, and it is not extraordinarily difficult, so long as you possess the gift of being able to put "out" on to a ball. Of precisely this nature were two strokes that I include among the best six shots I have ever played. One was made at St. Albans, in Bedfordshire, in a match against Braid, and the other on my home course, at Tottenham, in a contest with Edward Ray. In each case the circumstances were the same. If it had been possible to approach the green in a direct line, a mid-iron would have obtained the distance easily, but the ball had to travel by a route so circuitous that a brassie became necessary. And, indeed, a wooden club with a little loft on it is the easiest with which to accomplish such a stroke. It gets a better grip of the ball than any iron can do.

The Stance for a "Cut" Brassie Shot.

A good golfer could safely back himself to play the shot successfully nearly every time if he really had to do it. The first necessity is to stand very open and well behind the ball. In the ordinary way, we have this object in front of the body at a point more or less between the feet. For a whole-hearted cut shot which will send the ball out to the line, we want to stand so that

it is opposite the toes of the left foot, with the right foot advanced sufficiently to turn the player's body towards the left. There should be flexibility in all the muscles, and most of all in the muscles that control the grip. A tight hold of the club is fatal to the stroke, the hit must be made with the slack grip which will draw the face of the brassie across the ball at the impact instead of merely jabbing at it. When I play the stroke, I very nearly let go of the club as I hit. The grip may not be quite so loose as that, but certainly that is how it seems. At any rate if you hold firmly, the ball will travel straight all the way, which is not what you have set out to make it do.

There are many sorts of great shots, their value sometimes depending on circumstances. One of the best I remember was accomplished by Mr. Francis Ouimet when he was engaged in a neck-or-nothing struggle to tie for the United States open championship at Brookline, Mass., in 1913—the event which he won so worthily. Before the re-play in which he beat Ray and me, it looked fairly long odds against his tying, especially when at the fifteenth hole he hit a thoroughly bad second shot right off the socket of his iron. He had to do the last four holes in something under par to finish level. He knew it, and here apparently was a stroke irretrievably lost. He recovered by laying a masnie shot, practically dead, although he had to play it over a yawning bunker, and I am sure that there was never a fiercer effort in a critical situation. It was the shot which enabled him to gain that championship.

Out of Bunker Shots.

I suppose that bankers offer the best opportunities for strokes of the theatrical kind because there is always a certain measure of sympathy for the person who is in trouble, and a consequent heightening of the thrill of admiration among spectators when he recovers brilliantly. One of the best shots I ever saw played from a bunker was by Braid in the British open championship of St. Andrews in 1910. At the seventeenth—the dreaded "Road" hole—in the third round he was in the bunker to the left of the putting green, which was as keen as a sheet of ice. He was only five or six yards from the pine, and almost any other golfer would have been so impressed by the proximity of the hole as to depend upon a moderately gentle swing in order to dislodge the ball. In fact, that way of getting out would almost assuredly have resulted in the ball skating across the green and on to the road, whence in all probability it would have skidded back into the bunker from the next shot. Some men were going to and fro like this time after time. What Braid did was to hit with all his might—and he is an exceptionally powerful man—about five inches behind the ball. The latter just felt the force of the terrific explosion of sand and rose sluggishly out of the hazard to drop by the hole-side.

This is the perfect way to play a bunker shot in such circumstances. I always consider that the stroke in question won the championship for Braid because, if he had executed it in any other way, the hole might easily have cost him 8 to 9 strokes.

A Very Fine Bunker Shot.

Another very fine bunker shot that I recall was one made by George Duncan when he beat Braid in the final of the *New York World* tournament at Walton Heath a few years ago. It finished the match in his favour, and a more thrilling way of effecting that purpose nobody could desire. He was bunkered about 130 yards short of the sixteenth hole. The ball was lying cleanly in the sand, and, taking it to his spoon, he hit a beautiful shot on to the green.

Naturally, the only way in which he could achieve that end was by putting plenty of cut and back spin on to the ball so as to make it rise sharply. Unless you can introduce this combination of cut and back spin, it is not much use trying to get long distances out of bunkers, and in no case is it worth while trying to do so when the ball is lying at all heavily in the sand. When however, it is sitting up, this particular shot is, if anything, easier

to play in a bunker than off the turf, because a ball that is really "teed" in the bunker is poised beautifully clear of the soil. The shot is accomplished by addressing the ball with the hands just a little bit in front of it and pushing the club out a little in the up-swing, so that, when it comes down, the face of the club is drawn across the ball. The degree of back-spin that can be secured in a bunker is remarkable. One of my own shots of this kind at Walton Heath (it was at the thirteenth hole) pitched fully seven yards past the pin and sprang back with such force that it actually finished about two yards from the hole.

It is not often that you see a right-handed golfer play a left-handed shot in a big match. Willie Park, who is now in America designing courses, hit a beauty when he and I met for \$500 a side at North Barwick. It was a truly splendid effort, because only a left-handed shot was possible to him. He was on the beach, among rocks and sand, near the seventeenth hole, about eight yards from the hole, and then ran down his putt for a half. Park always used to carry a left-handed club in case of emergencies, and it served him very well on this occasion.

The "Hole in One" Shot.

I do not know whether holes done in one stroke qualify for inclusion in a chapter dealing with notable shots. They are largely flukes; at least, that is what most people say, and I am not going to dispute the verdict of the great majority, especially as I have accomplished a hole in one on only a single occasion in my life. That was something like ten years ago. I nearly had another at Tottenham this spring. The ball stopped on the brink of the hole—"looking into it," as my partner described the situation—and if there had been a puff of wind, the ball would have gone in.

"The most remarkable 'hole in one' that I had ever seen counted as 2. It happened at Port Erin, in the Isle of Man. My partner in a four-ball match, Edward Ray, had driven out of bounds, and as I then put my tee shot near the pin he was disposed to go on without playing another shot. 'Have a try,' I suggested. 'You might hole out.' 'All right,' he said. 'I will hole out.' And he did. The shot was a full drive. Was that a fluke?

I hope, at any rate, that a hole in one will never again cause so much disappointment as, ensued at Newquay a few years ago, when Taylor and I were playing there. Before starting the match we practised for a few holes and Taylor did the eighteenth in one. Some hundreds of local people who had turned up were on the point of going home bored almost to death when this occurred. They decided to stay on and see the match. Their remarks at the finish, when neither of us had accomplished another one, constituted the last word in displeasure. 'I thought at any rate we should see them do half a dozen more 1's,' said an aggrieved individual who voiced the feelings of the majority. 'Fancy spending all day looking at them taking 3's and 4's.' It is sometimes very hard for the professional to give satisfaction.

U. S. Naval Officers Entertained.

A very successful dance, which was attended by Admiral Knight, of the U. S. Navy, and his staff, was held at the American Country Club in French Town, Shanghai last week. The attendance numbered nearly a hundred, and at present had a thoroughly enjoyable evening. The popular U. S. Admiral, who first came to Shanghai 40 years ago, was also entertained at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

Steamer's Backwash Causes Fatality.

An extraordinary accident occurred recently at Aberdeen, Scotland. The backwash from a steamer entering the harbour broke over the jetty and swept 15 men and boys, most of whom were fishing, into the channel. The accident occurred near the photo house, and five of the pilots and others rescued 14 of the men and boys, but a lad aged 16, was drowned. His body was recovered by grasping the New South Wales wall over the

\$5,000 IN FIVE DAYS.

War Effort in New South Wales.

New South Wales, since the war began three years ago, has raised three million pounds towards patriotic funds. Within the last three months, says a recent issue of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, the State has raised \$300,000, of which \$150,000 was given to the Y.M.C.A., while the 'France Day Fund' will probably run into the other \$150,000. New South Wales now aims at raising \$5,000 within five days. The object is the London Anzac Club and Buffet, a club open to every man wearing the uniform of the Australian Imperial Force, without nomination, without entrance fee, and if he so desires, without charge of any kind for services rendered.

Every returned soldier has something good to say of the London Anzac Club. Lads in the trenches, in anticipation of furlough, make appointments there, and to visit it is their headquarters during the all too brief holiday. It was started by Australian women resident in London, and its popularity was assured from the start. So much so that the committee was induced to extend its operations by adding billiard rooms, reading rooms, dining rooms, and a buffet. The Anzac who has sent his last penny night-seeing in London, and is waiting for the last day of his leave, has only to drop in at the club and receive the best of everything that is going without being asked to pay one penny. Mr. Holman in a cable the other day, stated that the London Anzac Club was the only place, outside the theatre, where the Australian soldier could get his food without payment.

Naturally a business of this sort can only be conducted by a starve supply of contributions. The Australians themselves, while they have the money, invariably drop a shilling or two into the box, realising that any day they may want a free lunch or dinner. Owing to the extension of its activities, the Anzac Club a few months ago ran into debt, and there was an immediate prospect of having to put up the shutters and close the premises. Miss Ada Reeve, who had already shown her practical sympathy by actively organising Australian soldiers in London, determined that if possible the Anzac Club must be kept as a going concern. In the course of four weeks she raised over \$5,000 in Melbourne, and during her Sydney season she has instituted an appeal to the people of New South Wales to provide sufficient funds to keep the Anzac Club going for another year. Roughly, it costs between \$4,000 and \$5,000 annually to keep the club going, but there is an amount of room for extending its activities if money is available. So far, Miss Ada Reeve has succeeded in raising \$1,500 in Sydney. At the Press Club, Miss Ada Reeve proudly showed a black half-moon badge upon her breast. 'I have been under fire for the Anzac,' she said. 'I got this badge from a penny thrown on the Tivoli stage. A half-sovereign would not have made nearly so big a bruise, and I admit I would prefer to be pelted with obseques through the post rather than pennies on the stage. However, every little helps, and I want to emphasise the fact that every penny contributed goes direct to the fund; not one penny is spent in expenses. Just at present every battalion worker is busy packing Christmas comforts for the troops. Might I suggest to them that one of the greatest comforts to the lonely Australian soldier in London is the Anzac Club and Buffet. If that can be kept going until twelve months after the war, when we may expect all the Australian soldiers to have returned, it will carry comfort of a practical kind to many an Australian soldier.'

'The cause is for your own boys.' Your Premier has publicly stated that the institution is doing wonderfully good work, and is in urgent need of funds. The War Council has given the fund its sanction, and I am sure it will win a place on the part of some of our countrymen in helping the New South Wales wall over the

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

CAN

Supply Suitable Provisions for your
TABLE.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

A SPECIALITY

for

SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

CORNER BEEF AND PORK

IN KEGS OR CASKS

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

The THREE CASTLES Virginia Cigarettes

The Cigarette with the Pedigree.

Master Ralph Layne

Merchant of London, Governor of Virginia 1586, is credited with the introduction of Tobacco into England. He sailed with Sir Richard Grenville in April 1585 and returned with his company under Sir Francis Drake in 1586. Master Layne didn't guess he was taking home so fair a plant that doth as needful stand as heaven or fire or air or sea or land; as moon or stars that rule the gloomy night or sacred friend ship or the sunny light. And yet, who lives with these "Three Castles" Cigarettes shall have his needs fulfilled till he could say "For thy sake Three Castles" I would do anything but die!

There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the "THREE CASTLES" W.M. Thackeray "The Virginians"



W.D. & H.O. WILLS
BRISTOL & LONDON
ENGLAND

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE.

Mails for Europe via Socar are despatched as opportunity offers but only correspondence specially marked is forwarded by that route and no particulars of such mails can be given.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Fuzhou, Chan Shuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Registered and Parcel mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

MAILS DUE.

The SHANTUNG, with the Siberian Mail (London 26th July) is due to arrive to-morrow.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Philippine Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 15th Sept. 2 p.m.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & South America and Europe via San Francisco.—Per ORANGE, 15th Sept. Registration 2.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China.—Per ANHUI, 15th Sept. 2 p.m.
Hsi-hong.—Per LOKSANG, 15th Sept. 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 16th September.

Swatow & Bangkok.—Per CHANG CHOW, 16th Sept. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 17th September.

Philippine Is., & Timor, Australia & New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—17th Sept. Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

Weihaiwei & Tientsin.—Per CHIP SHING, 17th Sept. 5 p.m.

Haiphong.—Per LOKSANG, 17th Sept. 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 18th September.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central & South America & Europe via Vancouver.—Per MONTAGUE, 18th Sept. Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

Straits, Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya.—Per PRINCESS JULIANA, 18th Sept. 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per HAITAN, 18th Sept. noon.

Shanghai & N. China.—Per SUNNING, 18th Sept. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 20th September.

Shanghai & N. China (Europe via Siberia)—Per SHANTUNG, 20th Sept. Registration 2.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.

(Shanghai Chinese P.O. Monday, 24th Inst.)

SATURDAY, 22nd September.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & Europe via San Francisco.—Per PERSEA MARU, 22nd Sept. Registration 5 p.m. 21st. Letters 5 a.m. 22nd.

Weihaiwei & Tientsin.—Per KUEI CHOW, 22nd Sept. 11 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China.—Per YINGCHOW, 22nd Sept. 5 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on a Second Extra.

September 14th, 11h. 35m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased quickly over N. China, and increased slightly to moderately elsewhere; it is probably highest in the Pacific to the south of Japan and relatively low over S. China and the adjacent portion of the China Sea. A depression probably the typhoon which entered the coast yesterday is situated to the N.W. of Shanghai.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 72.91 inches against an average of 70.66 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.	E. & S.E. winds, moderate; fair.
2 Formosa Channel.	S. winds, moderate.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, September 14, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction Force.	Weather.
Vostock	6a	29.65	75	88	sw	4 r
Nemuro	5a	29.67	78	95	sw	6 o
Hakodate	5a	29.63	82	93	w	2 b
Koshi	5a	29.67	75	88	sw	4 r
Nagasaki	5a	29.67	78	95	sw	6 o
Kagima	5a	29.63	82	93	w	2 b
Oshima	5a	29.67	75	88	sw	4 r
Naha	5a	29.67	78	95	sw	6 o
Isahaya	5a	29.63	82	93	w	2 b
Beiu Is.	5a	29.67	75	88	sw	4 r
Hankow	5a	29.67	78	95	sw	6 o
Ichang	5a	29.63	82	93	w	2 b
Kiungang	5a	29.67	75	88	sw	4 r
Chingha	5a	29.67	78	95	sw	6 o
Amoy	5a	29.63	82	93	w	2 b
Swatow	5a	29.67	75	88	sw	4 r
Taihou	5a	29.67	78	95	sw	6 o
Tsuen	5a	29.63	82	93	w	2 b
Koshun	5a	29.67	75	88	sw	4 r
P'dores	5a	29.67	78	95	sw	6 o
Canton	5a	29.63	82	93	w	2 b
H'kong	5a	29.67	75	88	sw	4 r
Gap Rock	5a	29.67	78	95	sw	6 o
Macao	5a	29.63	82	93	w	2 b
Wuchow	5a	29.67	75	88	sw	4 r
Kathol	5a	29.67	78	95	sw	6 o
Holchow	5a	29.63	82	93	w	2 b
Phullen	5a	29.67	75	88	sw	4 r
Tourane	5a	29.67	78	95	sw	6 o
C. St. J.	5a	29.63	82	93	w	2 b
Apert	5a	29.67	75	88	sw	4 r
Daguan	5a	29.67	78	95	sw	6 o
Manila	5a	29.63	82	93	w	2 b
Legaspi	5a	29.67	75	88	sw	4 r
Teclolan	5a	29.67	78	95	sw	6 o
Udulo	5a	29.63	82	93	w	2 b
Surigao	5a	29.67	75	88	sw	4 r
Lobos	5a	29.67	78	95	sw	6 o

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 14, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea is 29.63, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c drizzle, d cloud, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous.	Day On date On date.	Day On date On date.
Barometer	29.74	29.73
Temperatures	89	77
Humidity	61	89
Wind Direction	W.	E.
Force	1	0
Weather	c	b
Bala	0.00	0.00
Highest open air Temperature, on the 15th to 16th Sept.	89	77
Lowest	77	61

H.K. Observatory, Sept. 14, 1917.

T. P. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 10th Sept. to 16th Sept.

Day.	High Water.	Low Water.	Day.	High Water.	Low Water.
Mon. 10	10.15	4.15	Mon. 10	10.15	4.15
Tues. 11	10.15	4.15	Tues. 11	10.15	4.15
Wed. 12	10.15	4.15	Wed. 12	10.15	4.15
Thurs. 13	10.15	4.15	Thurs. 13	10.15	4.15
Fri. 14	10.15	4.15	Fri. 14	10.15	4.15
Sat. 15	10.15	4.15	Sat. 15	10.15	4.15
Sun. 16	10.15	4.15	Sun. 16	10.15	4.15

in morning, a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Friday, 14th Sept., 1917.

PATHE'S GREAT SERIAL

11th & 12th Episodes of

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW."

"ANNALS OF THE WAR."

PATHE'S BRITISH, AMERICAN AND FRENCH GAZETTES.

Comics:

"COURT HOUSE CROOKS."

2 parts.

Featuring FORD STERLING.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Dividend Warrants for the Interim Dividend of \$2.50 per share payable to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 8th October, 1917.

Notice is further given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1917.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

(Incorporated in England.)

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in Sterling from the Board of Trade, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. B. LOWE, Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building, Hongkong, 15th August, 1917.

G. R.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"WHITE ROSE" \$5.55 per case ex store.

"COMET" \$5.35 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG 168 Des Voeux Road Central, 2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN, 19 Des Voeux Road, West.

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all ailments of the Digestive System.

It is a French Remedy for all ailments of the Digestive System.

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NOTICES.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated in Hongkong.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 & 4 Queen's Buildings, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong on the 27th September 1917, at 12.15 o'clock P.M. when the subjoined Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting convened for that purpose and held on the 1st day of September 1917, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That the provisions of the 'Society's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting."

Should the above Resolution be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority the alterations in the Society's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

A print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Society.

Dated this 14th day of Sept. 1917.

C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS

1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 15th February, 1917.

2 Remington Typewriters.

On view from Monday, the 17th Inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer

1 Underwood Typewriter in fine condition.

2 Remington Typewriters.

On view from Monday, the 17th Inst.

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1 Underwood Typewriter in fine condition.

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